



Swiss Officials Debate 'Execution' Theory in Sect Members' Deaths

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

GRANGES-SUR-SALVAN, Switzerland — Swiss investigators raised doubts Thursday whether the 48 members of an esoteric sect who were found dead in two Swiss villages Wednesday had taken part in a collective suicide, noting that some of them had been administered a powerful drug before they died.

André Filler, a magistrate investigating the deaths of 23 sect members at a farmhouse in the village of Chéry, said that some evidence still supported the idea of a collective suicide but that other evidence "makes us think of an execution." He added: "We cannot exclude one or the other."

He said it was possible that some sect members had chosen to die by taking "a powerful violent substance," but he recalled that 20 of the 23 bodies had bullet wounds, that 10 had sealed plastic bags over their heads and that several had been found with their hands tied behind their backs.

Bernard Geiger, the police chief of the region that includes Granges-sur-Salvan, a mountain hamlet where 25 of the bodies were found Wednesday, also questioned whether all 48 members of the Solar Tradition had chosen to die, particularly since at least five children were among the dead.

"You can't expect children to want to kill themselves," he said at a news conference.

ference. "For me, it is not suicide if death is ordered or applied by the leader of the group. So I cannot exclude the possibility that a good number of them were murdered."

Mr. Geiger said 15 of the victims in Granges had been found lying on beds or in rows on the floor and had not struggled for their lives. "They obviously absorbed drugs of some kind," he went on. "The question is whether this toxic substance was applied voluntarily or involuntarily."

The Swiss police, meanwhile, began looking for Luc Jourret, the 46-year-old, Belgian-born homeopathic physician who founded the sect in the 1980s. They said he was not among the 23 victims at Chéry or among the 15 bodies so far identified here in Granges. But they conceded that he could be among 10 bodies taken from a fire-ravaged chalet here that were burned beyond recognition. He was reportedly seen here a few hours before the tragedy.

Both here and at Chéry, 160 kilometers (100 miles) to the north, the intent was apparently for all the bodies to be destroyed by fire. But the fire at Chéry did not reach the area where the 23 sect members were found, while it only destroyed two of three chalets at Granges where fires were set.

Fire fighters, who found 25 bodies in two chalets here Wednesday, searched

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A man who was released in a major prisoner-of-war exchange greeting his brothers at dawn on Thursday in Sarajevo.

Peace Moves Threatened by Killing of 20 Bosnian Serbs

'Sarajevo a Tinderbox,' Government Troops Blamed for Massacre

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Troops of the Muslim-dominated Bosnian Army killed and mutilated 20 Bosnian Serb military people just outside the demilitarized zone near Sarajevo on Thursday, raising tensions in the Bosnian capital and prompting a stiff protest from United Nations officials.

Yasushi Akashi, the senior United Nations official in the former Yugoslavia, said the incident took place early Wednesday morning on Mount Igman, southwest of the capital, and involved the killing of 16 men, all soldiers, and 4 women. The women were apparently military nurses.

"In all probability, Bosnian government forces may be implicated," Mr. Akashi said, noting that Bosnian soldiers have been seen moving in large numbers through the demilitarized zone in recent days.

Bosnian Serbs said Thursday that the killing could ignite the Sarajevo area. Reuters reported from Pale, Bosnia.

[The Bosnian Serb] Romanija Corps, which surrounds the UN-protected capital, said in a statement: "This criminal act by the Muslim side has made Sarajevo a tinderbox that can ignite the whole area."

The demilitarized zone on Mount Igman, a highly strategic area overlooking the Sarajevo airport, was established in August 1993 after Bosnian Serb forces captured the area and were then forced to move by a NATO ultimatum.

The brutal killing on Thursday underscored the fact that massacres have been committed by all sides in the Bosnian war and that, even as it expresses its outrage at the Bosnian Serb encirclement of Sarajevo, the Bosnian government is apparently prepared to engage in attacks of provocation.

The killing of the Serbs came at a highly embarrassing moment for Mr. Akashi. He had just spent several hours Wednesday in Pale, the self-styled capital of the Bosnian Serbs, conducting difficult negotiations that succeeded in securing an opening of the Sarajevo airport.

The airport was closed for two weeks by Bosnian Serb threats to incoming aircraft. The threats were combined with a demand from the Serbs that their ownership of the airport be established. Mr. Akashi rejected this demand.

On Thursday, a single aircraft arrived at the airport to take Mr. Akashi to Zagreb. Further flights are planned for Friday, but it was unclear how the killing of the Bosnian Serb soldiers might affect these plans.

Intense movement of Bosnian government forces in the area south of the capital had been noted by UN military observers over the past week. Some believe that an offensive on the Trnovo area, aimed eventually at linking Sarajevo with the eastern enclave of Gorazde, may be imminent.

The Mount Igman area is particularly

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Is Kohl Sinkable? Maybe, but for Now He's on a Steady Course

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WITTENBERG, Germany — When Helmut Kohl blows into yet another campaign rally these days, he doesn't so much stroll as sail. Homely blue raincoat flapping about him, a fair wind at his back, the German chancellor tacks through the festive crowd before berthing himself at the podium to deliver another vote-for-me sea-wind-on peace and prosperity.

Germanians have seen and heard it all a thousand times in Mr. Kohl's long political career. Yet they still listen attentively. For

Germany must soon decide whether it has had enough of Helmut Kohl, whether after 12 years of his leadership the country can imagine itself without him.

If Mr. Kohl wins a fourth term on Oct. 16 — and the odds look a bit better than even — he will eclipse Konrad Adenauer as the longest-serving German chancellor since World War II. Once President François Mitterrand leaves office next spring, Mr. Kohl will be the only remaining Cold War leader still in power, having long outlasted Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher.

At 64, Mr. Kohl has tried with considerable success to make this election a referendum on his place in history as the chancellor who reunified Germany, showed the Russians the door and cemented the country's role as an equal partner in transatlantic and pan-European alliances. Individual issues have been subordinated to a larger question: Mr. Kohl, yes or no?

His campaign is a shameless cult of personality. The \$26 million advertising budget of his Christian Democratic Union stresses one theme — Mr. Kohl — to the virtual exclusion of all others. A recent

campaign poster contains no text, just a color photograph of Mr. Kohl surrounded by adoring supporters.

That a portly, hopelessly untelegenic politician from a bygone era remains hot enough to carry his party to power again is a testament both to Mr. Kohl's political prowess and his complicated relationship with Germany.

The chancellor has fashioned a career out of being underestimated. Early in this campaign, he was pronounced dead once again by pundits: The news magazine Der Spiegel ran a cover story last December on

"The End of the Kohl Era," and the newspaper Die Zeit announced, "We are watching the beginning of the end."

Yet once again, Mr. Kohl has stormed back. His popularity jumped from as much as 15 percentage points behind his Social Democratic challenger, Rudolf Scharping, earlier this year to 11 points ahead in some polls. His re-election is by no means a sure thing; volatile variables such as the strength of the reformed Communists and the weakness of Mr. Kohl's Free Democrat

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Immigrant Boom Prompts Israel to Reconsider a Law

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In the knitted yarmulke and prayer shawl that he brought from his home in India, Haakhothang Lunkeel says that all he wants is to live as a Jew in Israel.

"I wish to pray here in the Holy Land," said Mr. Lunkeel, who arrived this summer from Manipur state on India's border with Burma and went almost immediately to a trailer in the West Bank settlement of Kiryat Arba. "We can't do all the commandments in Manipur. Here, we can."

He is doing no more than chasing the Zionist dream, he says. For many Israelis, though, his dream is their nightmare.

The problem for Mr. Lunkeel, and for 56 other Indians from the northeastern states of Manipur and Mizoram who turned up in August, is that virtually no one in Israel recognizes them as Jewish — certainly not the government and not rabbinical leaders.

They were brought by an Orthodox rabbi who traces supposed remnants of the 10 lost tribes of Israel, exiled by the Assyrians 2,700 years ago. Their ostensible connection to Judaism lies in assertions that they are descendants of the tribe of Manasseh.

Israelis are skeptical, to put it mildly. Nonetheless, the Indians were allowed in, and now they live in Kiryat Arba and

Jerusalem, studying Hebrew and religious customs that are unknown to them so that they can convert formally to Judaism in a manner acceptable to the chief rabbinate.

But their arrival touched off Israeli alarms about whether the gates had been opened to potentially millions of foreigners with similar assertions of being children of lost tribes. Fears were stoked by scare headlines about how 300 million such migrants were poised to surge in from the Third World.

And though the news articles were dismissed by critics as not only wildly exaggerated but perhaps also racist, they set off a continuing public debate on what for Israelis is an existential question: Has the time come to amend or even repeal the Law of Return, which gives all Jews, with few exceptions, and specified non-Jews an automatic right to relocate here?

The law was enacted in 1950, two years after Israel came into being, and is a bedrock of modern Zionism. But some leading figures in the Zionist establishment warn that if they do not close what they call legal loopholes, Israel may be swamped by immigrants with dubious ties to Judaism, and find its Jewish character in peril.

Supposed members of lost tribes, while attention-grabbing, are the least of

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Rivals' Parting Shot at Clinton's Agenda

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Republicans blocked legislation on Thursday to tighten controls on lobbyists in angry Democrats denounced as an effort to keep Congress from cleaning its own house so the Republicans can inherit the wreckage.

Efforts were under way late Thursday to find a way out of the impasse. But the bill's sponsors said there was only the slimmest chance of reviving this last remnant of President Bill Clinton's reform agenda as Congress prepares to adjourn for the Nov. 8 elections.

"It seems a Republican-led filibuster has killed the toughest lobbying and gift ban law that Congress has been able to consider in decades," said Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, a sponsor of the bill to tighten registration rules for lobbyists and ban them from giving free meals and other gifts to lawmakers.

The action on Thursday was taken less than a day after Republican representatives effectively forced the House to postpone a vote on ratifying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Although leaders from both parties agreed Wednesday night that the trade pact

would ultimately be approved, there was little doubt that Republicans wanted to delay the vote until after the elections to deny Mr. Clinton what has become his top remaining legislative priority this year. (Page 11)

Republicans, apparently anxious to avoid looking as though they wanted to continue the free meals, trips and charity golf weekends that have drawn the ire of many constituents, circulated a proposal to impose the gift ban by changing Senate

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Kiosk

Ferry Co-Owner To Quit Business

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Swedish co-owner of the ferry Estonia, which sank with the loss of 910 lives last week, said Thursday it would quit the passenger ferry business.

A statement from the Nordstrom & Thulin AB shipping company quoted the managing director, Ronald Bergman, as saying: "We have concluded that we cannot carry on conducting passenger ferry operations to Estonia."

Books Page 5
Bridge Page 5

Suspicious of CIA Tie to Haiti Militia Chief

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The sudden transformation of the leader of Haiti's paramilitary gunmen into a U.S.-sponsored spokesman for democracy has stunned many Haitians and stirred speculation in the diplomatic community about American intelligence ties to the forces that ousted the country's elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"Are the American Embassy and FRAPH strolling hand-in-hand?" asked a

front-page headline Wednesday morning in Le Nouvelliste, the country's most independent newspaper, using the acronym of the paramilitary force the military set up to support its rule. FRAPH stands for Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti.

U.S. soldiers this week raided the group's offices in Port-au-Prince, rounding up the gunmen who had broken up pro-democracy marches with gunfire and beatings. The American commander, Lieutenant General Hugh Shelton, pledged

Monday to "take down" the shadowy attacks, as the civilian gunmen are called, saying bluntly, "We call them thugs."

By Tuesday afternoon, U.S. soldiers held down a barbed wire security perimeter as Emmanuel (Toto) Constant, the leader of the Front, spoke at a news conference arranged by the U.S. Embassy, calling on Haitians to "put down their tires, their stones, their guns."

Members of Father Aristide's staff said

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Sex in America: Not So Wild and Crazy

By Tamar Lewin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While the common image of sex in America is one of extramarital affairs, casual sex and rampant experimentation, a sweeping new study of American sexual practices — widely described as the most accurate ever — paints a much more subdued picture of marital fidelity, few partners and less exotic sexual practices.

We have had the myth that everybody

was out there having lots of sex of all kinds," said John H. Gagnon, an author of the study and a sociology professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "That's had two consequences. It has enraged the conservatives. And it has created great anxiety and unhappiness among those who weren't having it, who thought, 'If I'm not getting any, I must be a defective person.'"

In the new study, based on surveys of 3,432 men and women aged 18 to 59, 85

percent of married women and more than 75 percent of married men said they had been faithful to their spouses. And married people, on average, have more sex than their single counterparts: 41 percent of all married couples have sex twice a week or more, compared with 23 percent of the singles.

But those who are cohabiting have the most sex of all, with 56 percent reporting that they had sex twice a week or more.

For an American man, the median number of sexual partners over a lifetime is six; for a woman, the median is two.

Among the other findings: More than half the men said they thought about sex every day, or several times a day, compared with only 19 percent of the women.

More than four in five Americans had only one sexual partner, or no partner, in the last year. Generally, blacks reported the most sexual partners, Asians the few-

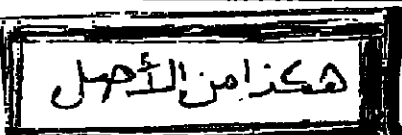
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| Newsstand Prices | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Andorra.....9.00 FF | Luxembourg 60 L. Fr |
| Antilles.....11.20 FF | Morocco.....12 Dh |
| Cameroon.....1.400 CFA | Qatar.....8.000 Riels |
| Egypt.....E.P. 5000 | Réunion.....11.20 FF |
| France.....9.00 FF | Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R. |
| Gabon.....960 CFA | Senegal.....960 CFA |
| Greece.....300 Dr. | Spain.....200 Ptas |
| Italy.....2,600 Lire | Tunisia.....1,000 Din |
| Ivory Coast.....1120 CFA | Turkey.....T.L. 35,000 |
| Jordan.....1 JD | U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh |
| Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50 | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10 |

| Dow Jones | | Trib Index | |
|------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| Down | 11.78 | Down | 0.22% |
| 3775.56 | | 112.85 | |
| The Dollar | | Thurs. close | |
| DM | 1.544 | 1.5445 | |
| Pound | 1.990 | 1.9855 | |
| Yen | 99.835 | 99.605 | |
| FF | 5.278 | 5.275 | |



DEMOCRACY IN TAIWAN — Opposition lawmakers storming the speaker's platform on Thursday to protest a proposed measure. Angry lawmakers covered the mouth of Deputy Speaker Wang Chin-ping, third from right.



THE AMERICAS / POLITICAL NOTES

Does Money Talk? A Big-Spending 'Outsider' Draws Even in Senate Race

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — "Let me just say one thing," Senator Dianne Feinstein said after a rousing speech to her supporters at a recent Beverly Hills fundraiser. "If I were running against any other Republican, I'd cream 'em."

Her words carried a tone both of scorn and bravado, for with little more than a month before Election Day, Ms. Feinstein knows her opponent, Michael Huffington, a freshman U.S. representative, is anything but just another Republican.

Mr. Huffington is running one of the most extraordinary campaigns in the history of American politics, powered by millions of dollars of his own personal fortune. He has used it to reassemble the successful campaign image-makers who directed the campaigns of Ronald Reagan and George Bush and has saturated the airwaves with a series of negative, anti-government ads that have turned Ms. Feinstein from one of California's most popular politicians into just another endangered Democrat.

Mr. Huffington, meanwhile, has presented himself as the classic outsider who is not responsible for what has gone before and whose vision is of a government that does practically nothing and a society in which charity and volunteerism flourish. The most recent public polls showed Ms. Feinstein and Mr. Huffington in a dead heat.

Sherry Bebitch Jeffe of Claremont College said that many voters appear to want politicians this year who promise not to do things. They say, "If I have to have somebody in government, why not a cipher?"

Mr. Huffington's prodigious spending has not appeared to hurt him with voters. His advisers say the only people offended by the amount of money he has spent on the campaign would not vote for him anyway. Others, they claim, like the idea that he isn't dependent on special-interest money.

Ms. Feinstein's campaign advisers estimate that Mr. Huffington, with a personal fortune estimated at \$70 million, already has spent \$12 million for television ads and say he has reserved time on California stations between now and election day worth about \$6.5 million more. They also estimate that Mr. Huffington will spend about \$3 million on radio advertising, more than \$1 million for print advertising and perhaps \$2 million for direct mail.

Larry McCarthy, Mr. Huffington's media consultant, would not confirm the estimates. "I'll let Feinstein's media buyers estimate our spending," he said.

Mr. McCarthy said, however, that he would be surprised if 103d Congress adjourns, presumably by the end of this week. Since he withdrew his name from now and elevancy on the Supreme Court this Huffington in the final month of their fierce campaign. Mr. McCarthy is one of the high-priced

galaxy of Reagan and Bush-era consultants helping the Mr. Huffington in his campaign.

They include Edward J. Rollins, who ran Mr. Reagan's 1984 campaign and whose career was on the skids just a year ago after he boasted falsely of suppressing the black vote in the New Jersey gubernatorial campaign; Richard Wirthlin, a Reagan pollster; the Reagan speechwriter Ken Khachigian; and a Reagan and Bush adman, Sig Rogich, who was recently brought in to produce a spot about Mr. Huffington and his family.

In addition to all this high-priced help, Mr. Huffington's wife, Arianna Stassinopoulos Huffington, is seen as the candidate's most powerful political adviser. But she has also become a controversial figure, under fire from critics for past ties to a religious organization called the Movement of Spiritual Inner Awareness.

Ms. Feinstein and Mr. Huffington offer a striking contrast in philosophies.

She runs on her record and her accomplishments. After barely two years in the Senate she has much to talk about — the ban on assault weapons, which she pushed relentlessly on a skeptical Congress, and the end of this week, California Desert Protection Act, consideration for a conference committee spring, most of the congressional vote.

"If you look at public service as something that should only last a short time, I guess I do become an

insider," Ms. Feinstein told supporters at her recent fund-raiser, "because I have been a county supervisor for nine years and a mayor for nine years. And let me tell you, what has done is teach me how to craft legislation that is able to pass a legislative body. Because government is not just rhetoric."

Mr. Huffington has taken an anti-government position. One of his earliest ads used William Bennett's "The Book of Virtues" to make the point that the answer to most problems lies not in government but in individual responsibility. His welfare-reform plan stressed volunteerism.

Mr. Huffington is almost totally a creature of the airwaves and his political persona veers from that of the soft and tender father and husband to slashing critic of government and his opponent. His positive ads are meant to flesh out a person who remains largely unknown to most Californians. His more numerous negative ads are designed to bring Ms. Feinstein down.

His campaign gained traction last spring when he bombarded the airwaves with an ad attacking Ms. Feinstein for voting in favor of Mr. Clinton's deficit-reduction package, which he described as the biggest tax increase in history.

Ms. Feinstein claims that of 13 million taxpayers in the state, only 163,000 saw their taxes increase from that bill, with 2 million low-income workers

receiving a tax break and the rest seeing no change in their taxes. "It hurt me the way they presented it," she said.

Ms. Feinstein's attacks increasingly focus on Mr. Huffington as an untrusting outsider.

"Do you trust somebody who walks into this state, buys a House seat, isn't satisfied with it, underperforms for his district, buys a Senate seat?" she asked. "Or do you trust somebody who's lived here, who's put their divot back, performed for her city and now is performing for the nation?"

Mr. Huffington's money comes from a Texas oil business started by his father. His own business talents have been questioned during the campaign, and The Wall Street Journal reported that the family company was fined \$250,000 in the mid-1980s for shipping shock batons and other equipment to Indonesia.

Mr. Huffington bought a house in California in 1988 but did not declare his residency there until 1991, shortly before running for a House seat. Critics say it was to avoid paying California state income taxes.

Mr. Huffington declined a request to be interviewed, maintaining a posture of keeping his distance from the media and relying almost solely on his television commercials to tell California's turned-out electorate who he is and what he stands for.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Criticism of Minorities Stirs Illinois Furor

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Illinois — The president of the Illinois Senate has touched off an outcry by criticizing state workers who are members of ethnic minorities, saying that some have a lesser work ethic than whites and cover up for other minorities.

"It's probably a terrible thing to say, but I'll say it: Some of them do not have the work ethic that we have," James Philip, who is white, told the editorial board of the Daily Herald in Arlington Heights on Wednesday.

Mr. Philip, a Republican running for re-election in his heavily Republican suburban district, mentioned the case of 19 children who were living in a roach-infested Chicago apartment despite two visits by a caseworker.

"Of course, she was a minority," he said of the caseworker. "Her boss was a minority. They don't tend to squeal on their fellow minorities."

Governor Jim Edgar, a fellow Republican also running for re-election, moved to distance himself from Mr. Philip's remarks as Democrats heaped criticism on the senator. "I can tell you that the governor strongly disagrees with Senator Philip's comments," said Mr. Edgar's spokesman.

Dawn Clark Natchez, Mr. Edgar's Democratic challenger, called Mr. Philip's comment "outrageous," adding: "It is racist, it is deplorable, it is not accurate, it is very offensive, it is extremely offensive." (AP)

U.S. Yields a Point on Ex-Hostage's Suit

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has decided that it does not need to protect the privacy of the Middle Eastern terrorists who held the journalist Terry Anderson hostage for nearly seven years.

But it may still withhold some of the government files requested by Mr. Anderson on the ground that they contain national security secrets.

Citing the Freedom of Information Act, Mr. Anderson, who was an Associated Press reporter when he was kidnapped in Beirut, asked more than a dozen federal agencies to release records about his captivity so he could write a book about his experience.

The Drug Enforcement Administration, the FBI and the CIA all told him that because of various privacy protections in federal law, he would have to get notarized permission from his former captors to release any files that mention them.

On Wednesday, U.S. Attorney Eric Holder, whose office is defending the government against a civil lawsuit filed by Mr. Anderson to obtain the documents, wrote the former hostage's lawyer that "the government will not assert exemptions to protect the privacy interests of any terrorist abductors" who are mentioned in documents in the case. (AP)

Senator Mitchell Contemplates Nibbles

WASHINGTON — The retiring Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, will be considering overtures from law firms, colleges, corporations and national associations — as well as baseball team owners — after the 103d Congress adjourns, presumably by the end of this week.

Since he withdrew his name from consideration for a vacancy on the Supreme Court this spring, most of the



Senator George Mitchell, leaving Congress after 14 years, at his retirement dinner with President Clinton.

speculation about his future has centered on whether he will be offered the job of commissioner of major league baseball. But there are other nibbles as well. Mr. Mitchell told reporters this week, and he will consider them all over the next few weeks. He emphasized that he had not ruled out another job in "public service," but he did not elaborate on what it might be. (WP)

Quote / Unquote

Emperor Hirohito to Barbara Bush during a 1982 lunch at the Imperial Palace in Japan, after Mrs. Bush, desperate for conversation, inquired if the previous palace had to be vacated because it was in poor repair: "No, I'm afraid that you bombed it." (WP)

A Conviction In Killings at Abortion Site

The Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Florida — A former minister who shot and killed a doctor and his escort has been convicted of violating a new federal law guaranteeing access to abortion clinics.

A federal jury deliberated just over two hours Wednesday before finding Paul J. Hill guilty of three counts of violating the law, which prohibits anyone from entering or otherwise interfering with people entering abortion clinics. He was also found guilty of a federal firearm charge.

Mr. Hill showed no emotion during the reading of the verdict, but after the jury left the courtroom, he smiled broadly and shook hands with his two standby attorneys. He could be sentenced to life in prison.

Mr. Hill has said that murder is justifiable if it stops abortions. But he was prohibited from presenting that defense during the three-day trial.

His brief closing argument was almost identical to his opening statement: "This government is unjust because it does not protect innocent life. To the extent we take part in this evil, we must answer to God. May God help us all."

Witnesses testified that Mr. Hill ambushed Dr. John B. Britton, James H. Barrett and Mr. Barrett's wife, June, with a 12-gauge shotgun as the three arrived July 29 at a Pensacola abortion clinic. Mrs. Barrett was wounded.

Mr. Hill is also awaiting trial in state court Jan. 30 on murder and attempted murder charges; if convicted he could be sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Away From Politics

• The number of Americans living below the poverty line rose to 15.1 percent of the population last year. A Census Bureau report said a total of 39.3 million Americans in 1993 lived below the poverty level, which was set at \$14,763 for a family of four. In 1992 the nation's poverty rate was 14.8 percent.

• The Arctic peregrine falcon, once facing extinction because of pesticide exposure, has rebounded and will be removed from the U.S. government's endangered-species list next month.

• A U.S. foundation says it will give up to \$300,000 a year to reformers with fresh ideas for shaking up the establishment. The Stern Family Fund says the awards will go to applicants with ideas for making society work better but without the resources to put their thinking into practice. The foundation cites Ralph Nader, a crusading consumer advocate in Washington for nearly 30 years, as an example of the type of work it is willing to finance.

• The Food and Drug Administration has proposed stronger warnings, safer packaging and other measures to prevent accidental iron poisoning in children. Despite child-resistant caps, more than 110,000 cases of accidental ingestion of iron occurred between 1986 and 1992, leading to at least 33 deaths, the agency said. Part of the problem has been caused by prenatal iron products taken by pregnant women, it said.

• Seven states with more than 85 percent of the imprisoned aliens in the United States will share the first \$42.9 million in federal aid to pay for them, Attorney General Janet Reno announced. California, Texas, Arizona, Florida and New Jersey have used the federal government for reimbursement for their expenditures on jailing, educating or providing services for illegal aliens. They will receive a share of the money, along with Illinois and New York.

Reuters, AP, LAT

In Hollywood, A Sinking Feeling

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A federal transportation official has halted a Los Angeles subway project, citing poor management and faulty construction that caused Hollywood Boulevard and its Walk of Fame to sink by nine inches (23 centimeters).

And the transit administrator, Gordon J. Linton, suspended funding for the \$5.5 billion line to link downtown with the San Fernando Valley — until the transportation authority responded with plans to put the project in order.

Tunneling stopped Aug. 18 after a nine-block stretch of Hollywood Boulevard dropped, damaging businesses and forcing evacuations. John Forsythe's star cracked and was removed along with those of other celebrities.

"Ballet school in Bangkok would like to dance Swan Lake in Rio."

"Sounds like a good idea for KLM's Bridging the World Contest."

The Reliable Airline **KLM** 75 years

Mandela to Congress: Aid World's Poor

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Assuming the role of tribune for the world's poor, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa told a joint meeting of Congress on Thursday that the United States and other wealthy nations must resist the lure of isolationism and dedicate themselves to improving the lot of all the world's people.

After spending the last two days asking the Clinton administration to help his country, President Mandela had a broader message on Thursday, saying that as the world's nations grew closer together, rich hands needed to do more to aid their poor counterparts because

that would serve the cause of democracy and peace worldwide.

In an address filled with poetic passages, Mr. Mandela told the lawmakers that if "the world is one stage and the actions of its inhabitants part of the same drama," then "each one of us as nations, including ourselves, should begin to define the national interest to include the genuine happiness of others, however distant in time and space their domicile might be."

Mr. Mandela, who received a five-minute standing ovation when he entered, used his forum to serve not as national spokesman but as global statesman and visionary. He described a vision in which the masses of Africa and elsewhere in the Third World would not be marginalized, but would be central to a cooperative worldwide effort to increase prosperity and freedom.

He said that with the Cold War over, it was time to move "to the positive." He urged a shift to "the global creation of the conditions which will make it possible for all peoples to enjoy the right to full human dignity."

Sprinkling passages from Langston Hughes, T.S. Eliot and Walt Whitman into his remarks, Mr. Mandela saw 21st century telecommunications creating a problem for fledgling democracies like South Africa.

"The new age will surely demand that democracy must also mean a life of plenty," he said. "As the images of life lived anywhere on our globe become available to all, so will the contrast between the rich and the poor."

That, he said, will become a "force impelling the deprived to demand a better life from the powers that be."

Mr. Mandela said great countries like the United States and institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund and European Union had to base their policies and actions "on the creation of a world of democracy, peace and prosperity."

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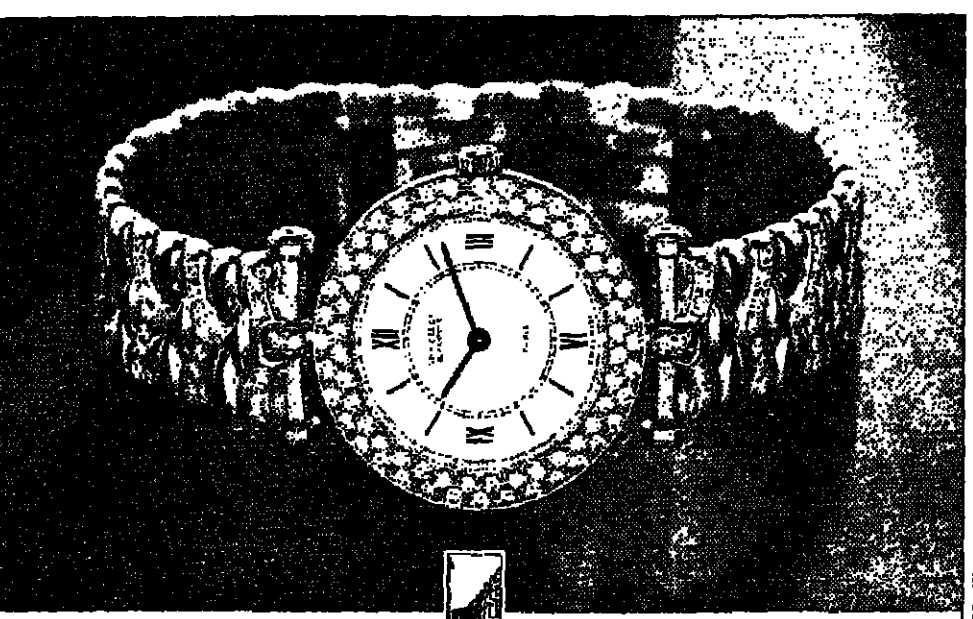
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Saddam Still Has Far to Go

The continuing argument over lifting the international sanctions on Iraq, aggressor in the Gulf War, is in a new and more difficult phase, thanks in large measure to the success of the last phase. The United Nations has insisted that Iraq open up to intrusive inspection to ensure that it could not retain or acquire region-threatening weapons of mass destruction. So now, Saddam Hussein has by common agreement gone far to meet the United Nations' terms and is demanding that sanctions be brought to an end.

There is a case against piling on new demands, and it is no less weighty for being made mostly by those countries and economic sectors that look forward to lucrative trade with Baghdad. The case is this: If you keep "raising the goalposts" and denying rewards for good behavior, you weaken an offender's incentive to meet international standards at all.

Saddam Hussein, however, is not an ordinary regional transgressor. He is an unregenerate potential repeat offender and the leader of a once-and-future powerhouse state, who could reasonably be expected to make further trouble with the resources he would gain from the lifting of sanctions. This is the rationale for the American call to take into account, in the sanctions debate, "all the issues which comprise the true test of Iraq's peaceful intentions."

Foremost among these is recognition of the sovereignty and borders of Kuwait, the country that Iraq swallowed in 1990 and continues to call its "19th province." Not to require Iraq to make a full formal disavowal of the central claim that led it to war is to invite it to take a second bite. Fortunately, the centrality of this issue is widely accepted, as is the requirement that Iraq account for people and property it took away during its invasion.

Not so well accepted as it ought to be is the requirement to use the embargo as a lever against Iraqi repression of Shiites in the South and Kurds in the North. It would be insupportably inconsistent to allow Saddam Hussein to escape the very economic isolation he is imposing, along with harsh military measures, on two vulnerable groups of his own citizens.

Otherwise, Saddam is said to have ordered the ears cut off of hundreds of accused army deserters and draft evaders. Such punishment is not what the United Nations wrote sanctions to counter. But it reminds onlookers of the way Saddam Hussein uses power, and it unavoidably colors the atmosphere in which the issue is weighed. The wise course remains to go slow on lifting sanctions. Who will have the will, one trade resister, to interrupt it to punish further offenses?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mexico in the Cross-Hairs

José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, the deputy leader of Mexico's governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, was assassinated Sept. 28 and government investigators now think anti-reform factions of the party may have been involved. Similar allegations surrounded the murder of the party's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, in March.

The United States has a strong interest in assuring that surviving reformers, like President-elect Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, do not feel intimidated about pressing for further change and that Mexican politics is not drawn further into a cycle of violence. But given Mexico's sensitivities about U.S. meddling, Washington must pursue those goals with extraordinary tact.

Mr. Ruiz Massieu was a strong Zedillo loyalist but he also had good relations with traditionalist PRI power brokers hostile to reform. Had he not been murdered, he might have calmed the civil war that has been tearing the governing party apart since the late 1980s. During the transition period, Mr. Ruiz Massieu was working to line up the PRI's majority delegation in Congress behind Mr. Zedillo's reform program. After that, he probably would have moved on to a key cabinet post.

Like the still-unresolved murder of Mr.

Colosio, the shooting of Mr. Ruiz Massieu could conceivably have been linked to drug cartels, personal vendettas, PRI conspirators or some combination of the three. The leading suspects include a PRI congressman and a former federal land official. Both originally hail from the oil state of Tamaulipas, where drugs, corruption and hostility to reform are embedded in the political culture. According to the brother of one suspect, Mr. Ruiz Massieu's name had been on a hit list of pro-reform politicians targeted for death.

Though Mexico has just gone through a multi-party election, it remains essentially a one-party state. The PRI has monopolized the presidency since the victorious generals of the Mexican Revolution organized the party 65 years ago. Mexico's sharpest political struggles take place not between parties but within the PRI.

Mr. Zedillo will be Mexico's third successive president from the PRI's reform wing. Party traditionalists feel shut out at the top and threatened at the base by reforms that undermine the old patronage machines. Mr. Zedillo cannot govern against his own party. His best hope of harnessing it lies with men like Mr. Ruiz Massieu. If such men become targets, Mexico faces a violent and chaotic future.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EU: In the Nordic Debate, a Clash of Nationalisms

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI — The decision to enlarge the European Union to include Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden has been taken by the governments concerned, but will the people follow their leaders? The Austrians have already said yes, but in the three Nordic countries, opinion remains divided and the outcome of referendums to be held in October and November uncertain.

More is at stake than the credibility of the three governments. A rejection of membership by a majority of voters in the Nordic countries would be a serious blow to EU aspirations to represent the wave of the future for all of Europe. Its democratic legitimacy, already widely questioned within the member states, would be further weakened.

The order of voting — Finland first on Oct. 16, Sweden next on Nov. 13, Norway last on Nov. 27 — was determined on the basis of opinion polls indicating that the Finns were most likely to vote in favor of membership. A yes in Finland would then, it was hoped, have a domino effect in Sweden and Norway.

The assumption underlining this strategy is that geopolitical factors are likely to have a greater impact in Finland than in the other two countries. Simply put, Norway has NATO and Sweden has Finland, but Finland shares an 1,100-kilometer (700-mile) border with Russia. And the

Finnish, conditioned by history, tend to view Russia's conversion to democracy and peaceful behavior with some skepticism.

From distant vantage points, it is argued that the imperialist rhetoric heard from Moscow need not be taken seriously. Politicians tend to raise their voices when arguing a weak case. Russia is weak today, and it is a fallacy to imagine that Russia could become strong again by reverting to a closed command economy and an aggressive foreign policy — by methods that led to the downfall of the Soviet Union. For a long time to come, Russia will lack the strength to play an important role in world affairs.

But, as a regional power, Russia retains a massive preponderance over its European neighbors, and Russia's weakness in the global context has the paradoxical effect of intensifying the security concerns of the nations living along its borders. As a consequence, many Finns view the European Union as a safe haven and are likely to vote accordingly.

But the Russian scene has been relatively calm in the past few months, and recent polls indicate that support for EU membership is fluctuating in Finland, while in Sweden it is gaining ground.

Such swings in opinion illustrate the hazards of governing by referendum. Yet there is no

turning back. Parliaments have been partly paralyzed by the issue of EU membership.

It is an issue that cuts across party lines. In Finland, for example, opponents to membership include conservative farmers, former Communists, leftist intellectuals, nationalists of the far right, militant feminists and fundamentalist Protestants: a grotesque coalition in parliamentary terms. And so party managers prefer to let the issue be decided in a referendum rather than risk losing control over their party organization.

This abdication of parliamentary responsibility has had consequences that were hardly considered at the time the decision to hold referendums was taken.

One is the populist character of the campaign. In a parliamentary election, the opposition is always inhibited by the knowledge that success will bring with it responsibility. In a referendum, on the other hand, no such constraints operate. It is a battle between the Establishment and the Common People, in which victory for the opposition would cripple the governments in power without replacing them.

As Jacques Delors has said,

no one can be expected to love a common market, but it seems many people are able to hate it. Those who say no to membership in the Union say it with passion, believing they are defending the independence and traditional way of life of their country. Supporters of membership on the whole lack a strong emotional commitment.

But it would be a mistake to dismiss opposition to the Union as an expression of outdated nationalism. The relentless advance of integration creates genuine fears of social instability. The European idea is too abstract and distant to inspire the kind of loyalty and solidarity that is necessary for the cohesion and orderly functioning of societies. Only a healthy nationalism can provide such a focus.

In the debate in the Nordic countries, both sides are in fact nationalists. The difference between them is that supporters of EU membership are optimists who believe that their country can best advance its national interest by entering the Union, while opponents are pessimists who fear that membership is bound to lead to a loss of independence and national identity.

The writer is a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



By JOEY BERTANSI in New York (Associated Press) Vision Syndication.

Albania's Show Trial Looks Like a Perilous Provocation of Athens

By Nicholas Gage

NORTH GRAFTON, Massachusetts — The conviction of five leaders of Albania's ethnic Greek community on espionage charges in a political show trial has aggravated tensions between Greece and Albania and set in motion repercussions that could affect the entire Balkans and even the United States.

Observers from half a dozen foreign human rights groups have described the trial, which ended Sept. 7 with sentences of six to eight years in prison, as a gross violation of international standards. Albanian opposition leaders called the trial a political maneuver.

The defendants said they were physically and psychologically tortured during detention, and during the trial they were denied the right to question the prosecution's witnesses or to present their own. A representative of Amnesty International, Bjorn Elmquist, declared that the trial was "a staged process" that the authorities manipulated for propaganda.

And Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights said in a report that "despite broad accusations and strong rhetoric, the prosecution did not present direct evidence of

charge." The defendants were convicted even though there was never proof that they were in any position to know government secrets, let alone pass them to Greek agents.

Why did the government try these men? They are the most vocal leaders of the civil rights organization Omonia (Greek for harmony), founded by the Greek minority in Albania. (The number of Greeks in Albania, most of them in the southern region called Northern Epirus, is put at 400,000 by Athens, 60,000 by Tirana and 280,000 by the CIA.)

These convictions (whose appeal is being considered this week) are part of a wave of persecution of Albania's Greek minority launched by the government of President Sali Berisha. Since he came to power in 1992, he has forced virtually all Greek officers out of the armed forces, has drastically reduced Greek representation in the police, judiciary and public administration, and has cut back Greek-language schools.

All these measures, including the trial, are intended to make ethnic Greeks in

Albania feel that they are powerless, have no hope of retaining their ethnic identity and must abandon their homes and move south to Greece.

The trial so angered the Greek government that it expelled more than 70,000 illegal Albanian workers. Critics in Europe and the United States called the expulsions excessive. But Athens argues that other European countries have refused to accept Albanian workers, while Greece took in 400,000, who send home more than \$350 million a year. Why would Mr. Berisha provoke Greece and lose a major part of Albania's vital income? The most credible explanation is that the pressure on ethnic Greeks to abandon their homeland is the first step in his plan to enlarge Albania.

He hopes to force the Greeks out in order to secure the southern flank. Then he can encourage Albanian enclaves in the former Yugoslavia to revolt and seek union with Albania without worrying that Greece will take advantage of the unrest to occupy Northern Epirus.

Supporting this scenario is Mr. Berisha's call for self-determination for Albanians in the Kosovo region of Serbia, and for

constituent-nation status (which includes the right of secession) for the Albanian enclave in the western part of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

This agenda promises to create conflict throughout the southern Balkans, eventually involving Greece and Albania's ally Turkey. These two heavily armed NATO members are regional foes; if they tangle, only American forces could separate them. As long as the ethnic Greek minority survives in Albania, it may check Mr. Berisha's ambitions, because any rebellions in the Albanian enclaves in the former Yugoslavia would raise the risk that Greek forces would cross the border to protect fellow Greeks in Northern Epirus.

Anger raised by the trial has brought regional tensions to a boiling point. They can be reduced by persuading Mr. Berisha to stop persecuting the Greeks and to begin improving relations with Athens. The first step is to free the Greek prisoners.

Mr. Gage, who was born in Greece near the Albanian border, writes frequently on the Balkans. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Helping Zaire to Help Itself

Zaire is an African crash story, but the United States and some of its friends in the West are now attempting to rescue what is still there to be saved. They are offering a bit of political and economic support to the new prime minister, Leon Kengo Wa Dondo, in his improbable effort to undo the havoc wreaked by President Mobutu Sese Seko. This is how Mr. Kengo came to be in Washington this week. The Cold War took down with it U.S. readiness to make support of the corrupt Mobutu the centerpiece of its anti-communist policy in Africa, and he has been boycotted for years.

A former Mobutu protégé turned reformer, Mr. Kengo has a technocrat's insider talents. With no tribal power base of his own, he has made himself plausible to many though not all the elements in Zaire's new and unproven political opposition. He operates in the sliver of democratic space opened up by Marshal Mobutu under pressure from the exemplars of African democracy, especially the new South

Africa, and from Zaire's foreign lenders. But Mr. Kengo remains painfully beholden to his former patron. The dictator still controls the two key national institutions, the army and the central bank. Marshal Mobutu is also still using his region's rich supply of other crises, such as the war in Angola and the massacres in Rwanda, to try to freshen the stale myth of his own strategic indispensability.

His trip to renew Zaire's Western contacts gives Mr. Kengo a badly needed political card to play at home. Meanwhile, Zaire's population, centrality and resources compel continuing attention. Even in its weakened condition and at heavy cost, it has offered refuge to many Rwandans. The possibility of Zaire's further deterioration into its own ethnic ferment also compels concern. Mr. Kengo pleads for a chance to show Africa and the West what new leadership can do in slowly democratizing and reconstructing a wasted land. His promise is worth encouraging.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Smoke Over Parts of Asia Obscures Some Profound Concerns

By Christopher Lingle

SINGAPORE — There are views from East Asia that are decidedly different from those of Kishore Mahbubani in his comment, "You May Not Like It, Europe, But This Asian Medicine Could Help" (*Opinion*, Oct. 1).

First, his metaphor of a "ring of fire" defined by political flashpoints along Europe's edges is figurative. Here in Southeast Asia, such a description is a literal reality, revealing much about the "Asian model" he supports.

For the past month, Singapore, much of Malaysia and parts of Indonesia have been choking under a thick cloud of smoke from Indonesian forest fires raging out of control. It is unthinkable that such a catastrophe in Europe would meet with such resounding reticence among government officials of the affected countries.

Despite pollution levels in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur that often surpass or else hover just below the unhealthy level, the public is belatedly informed that a ministerial meeting to address this crisis will not be held until

the end of October. One has to wonder what Europeans might learn from this Asian remedy.

Such inaction and refusal to comment on the internal affairs of neighbors is a defining characteristic of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations. These Asian states seem more interested in allowing fellow governments to save face than in saving the lives of their citizens or preserving the environment.

The remark that "more lives are lost daily on the periphery of Europe than in the entire Asia-Pacific region" is remarkably disingenuous. The assertion is probably not true. However, there are no means for independent corroboration for what goes on in much of Asia. News that flows freely and is distributed widely in Europe results in active public introspection about its consequences.

In many Asian states, the media are subject to numerous restrictions and forms of censorship, some blatant, some subtle. As a

consequence, Asian citizens can receive diluted or filtered information, or remain uninformed except for self-serving government announcements. This control of information allows governments to release news on their own terms, basking in their own glory while concealing their failings.

In the particular case comparing the loss of life in Europe's conflicts, there is no solid information on how many Asians lost their lives in the political struggles in such places as East Timor, Burma or Tibet.

The indifference of the regimes in this region to such outrages and crises strongly supports the perception that human life is worth little in Asia. Such a response must be seen in the context of governments based upon patriarchal, collectivist ideals where society is placed above self. There is no tradition for promoting individual liberty or protecting individual rights.

Mr. Mahbubani's reference to

the tragic carnage in Europe may be correct. However, he conveniently overlooks the fact that considerable numbers of lives are ruined in Asia for participating in political opposition.

Intolerant regimes in the region reveal considerable ingenuity in their methods of suppressing dissent. Some techniques lack finesse: crushing unarmed students with tanks, or imprisoning dissidents. Others are more subtle: relying upon a compliant judiciary to bankrupt opposition politicians, or buying out enough of the opposition to take control "democratically." Trade unionists in Europe seldom face such pressures.

Mr. Mahbubani's claims are strongest when he is not comparing Europe's flawed institutions to Asia's allegedly superior ones. For example, it is hard to disagree with his advice for ending Europe's agricultural subsidies. Although consistency demands that the South Korean and Japanese governments muster the political will to face down their farmers on this issue, he conspicuously refrains from offering such advice to his Asian neighbors.

One is also heartened by Mr. Mahbubani's encouragement of increased global rather than regional integration. Nonetheless, his remarks do not seem to square with the initiatives for an ASEAN free-trade area or an East Asian economic caucus. Certainly it is wrong for Turkey to be excluded from the European Union. Meanwhile, India is kept at arm's length by ASEAN.

After being called to account for

regional myopia, Europe is blamed for overlooking the three big forces on its doorstep: Russia, Africa and Islam. Mr. Mahbubani deftly side-steps the lack of mutual response among Asians to three big forces that threaten their stability: China, overpopulation and a rapidly decaying environment.

Meanwhile, his articulate delivery masks the shrill refrain that is increasingly commonplace among apologists of authoritarian regimes in Asia.

During the Cold War, the ASEAN states used the image of a Communist menace to great effect. They developed a coherent front that provided legitimacy to their often repressive methods. They served an end that was applauded by the West. As a reward, developed economies provided these Asian regimes with national security guarantees and generally open markets while turning a blind eye to the boot kept at the throat of their political opponents.

With the disappearance of communism as a realistic threat, some Asian regimes defect interest from their rigid authoritarian control by pointing to the corrosive effect on their societies from the decadent influences of the West. Yet the only certain threat associated with the introduction of liberal democracy is its weakening effect upon the choke hold of one-party political dominance.

The writer, senior fellow in European studies at the National University of Singapore, contributed this personal comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Other Comment

Give the UN the Power It Needs

The Somali experience cut deep into America's soul, making Congress jib at the thought of American money, let alone American lives, being expended on causes not vital to America. This was the main single cause for the unconscionable delay in getting help to tortured Rwanda. President Bill Clinton has now ruled that implanting democracy in Haiti is vital. But the projected sequence — an American force landing over, after a few months, to a UN force led by America — carries ample warnings. In Somalia such a handover opened the way to disaster: The United Nations was pressured to take over before it felt ready; America had not fulfilled the conditions that the United Na-

tions thought it had promised; problems of dual control plagued the venture.

This is so damaging that it has led some to argue that superpowers should be excluded from peacekeeping. Madeleine Albright, America's ambassador to the United Nations, argues otherwise: The United Nations is so short of money, she says (failing to add that this is largely America's fault), that the stop-gap solution is for it to empower others to do the job — but naturally a job of their own choosing. The aim should be for the United Nations, through the Security Council, to decide where a UN-sponsored force should be deployed and have the capacity to man it, not to subcontract the job to individual members.

—The Economist (London).

Deep in Nevada, Nuclear Danger Lurks

By Kosta Tsipis

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Nevada officials are making two mistakes. They are not worrying enough about radioactive contamination of subsurface water from underground nuclear tests. And they needlessly fear the prospective Yucca Mountain nuclear-waste repository.

For 50 years, the United States conducted a total of nearly 1,000 underground tests in southern Nevada. First, a hole, often more than 1,000 feet (300 meters) deep, was drilled and the device lowered into it, then the hole was tampered except for cables carrying the test results to instruments on the surface; then the weapon was detonated and its performance or effects measured. Each explosion carved a cavity up to hundreds of feet in diameter at the bottom of the hole. The cavities, almost always below the water table, soon filled with water. The debris, radioactive for thousands of years, remains underground today without barriers to inhibit its movement in water.

The water can flow from the cavities at rates ranging from a few hundredths of an inch to 150 feet a day. The bureau responsible for monitoring, based at the Los Alamos and Livermore weapons laboratories, have been seriously underfunded.

Early in the nuclear era, the government sponsored theoretical studies on the fate of radioac-

tivity from underground tests. The studies largely concluded that it posed no significant risk to the environment. Since then, only a few incomplete measurements of radioactivity leaking from two small cavities have been made. Some confirm the theoretical predictions; others show hard-to-explain, alarmingly fast migration. In short, there has been little systematic evaluation of the degree of aquifer contamination.

In addition, the ground of the overall test site is dotted with radioactive piles of abandoned equipment and contaminated soil from holes dug too near the cavities. All these hot spots leech radioactivity into the surface-water runoffs and contribute further to contamination of the aquifer.

While little attention is paid to the big problem, there is unnecessary vigorous opposition to the construction of a carefully engineered subterranean repository in Yucca Mountain, 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas. The government wants to use it to store spent fuel from commercial nuclear power reactors and even plutonium from disassembled nuclear weapons. In the 1980s, a study of the site found it safe. Foes of nuclear power forced another study, and a deep tunnel is now being dug to ex-

plore the mountain's geology preparatory to developing an environmental impact statement.

Designed to erect several barriers to the migration of radioactivity, this essential repository would prevent any leakage of radioactivity into the aquifer, except in case of an improbable major geological upheaval.

As for the underground-test zone, in 1993 the Energy Department successfully opposed the resumption of tests that the Pentagon was demanding. Now it should request additional funds from Congress to conduct a systematic and complete examination of the fate of the leftover radioactivity in the thousand-old cavities. If the migration of radioactive isotopes from them proves to be slow, fears of serious environmental contamination from the nuclear tests will be assuaged. But if the migration appears worrisome, the water supply of populated areas downstream from the test sites will have to be monitored closely.

Any threat to the public health would come from the uncontained radioactive legacy of the nuclear arms race, not from the proposed Yucca Mountain repository.

The writer directs the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's program in science and technology for international security. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Moukden Attacked

SHANGHAI — Telegrams from Moukden to-day (Oct. 6) report that thousands of Chinese soldiers have been passing through the town in wild retreat. The Japanese army is believed to have arrived there now. The Japanese are aided by 10,000 armed Koreans. The Empress Dowager of China is now exercising the supreme power in the Empire.

1919: Uprising Is Foiled

NEW YORK — A committee composed of civilians and military authorities investigating the rioting at Helena, Arkansas, has reported a widespread plot of negroes for an uprising, arranged to take place to-day (Oct. 6), wherein the negroes intended to massacre the white planters and take over several prisoners agree in de-

tails, and consequently the authorities are redoubling their efforts to capture the ringleaders, who include whites as well as negroes.

1944: Dutch Land Grab?

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Dutch people, "never annexationists by nature," are taking an increasingly realistic view of making permanent territorial claims against Germany. Eel N. van Kleffens, Netherlands foreign minister, said today (Oct. 6) following a statement on the inundation of 1,000,000 acres of rich farm land, much of it purely "malignant" by fanatical defense engineers. The Foreign Minister's attitude was that if the influx of salt water over the highly productive wheat, barley and potato fields of Holland had a lasting effect, his government would be entitled to ask for an equally hountiful share of German territory.



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OPINION

In California's Elections, Victory May Be in Defeat

By William Safire

LOS ANGELES — "Cognitive dissonance" is the jangling in your head when you hold beliefs that clash with each other. Nowhere does that apply more than in the 1994 election campaign in California.

1. Women running as candidates are good, but candidates running as women are bad. Both parties need to get more women running for ever-higher positions. When Republicans elected Christie Whitman as New Jersey governor, they opened the possibility of a woman on the 1996 national ticket.

But the 1992 "year of the woman," when some women candidates won mainly on the basis of sex, is

to children of illegals and turn teachers into government informers, and for what — to put hard-working immigrants in costly jails?

Libertarian conservatives like me are a small segment of the voting public, but we have long memories and are put off by this excessive griftiness. Pro-choice Pete Wilson, attractive in many ways as a decisive, hold-down-government alternative to Mr. Clinton, could find that riding this anti-immigrant tide today could generate a powerful undercurrent later.

3. Business executives should plunge into politics but a private fortune shouldn't buy a Senate seat. Michael Huffington, a one-term representative given no chance at the start to upset the experienced Senator Feinstein, has spent \$10 million in attack ads to draw even in polls — but is not pulling ahead. However, Mr. Wilson's manager, George Gordon, says that with likely low turnout this year, a Democrat needs a four-point lead in the polls to win. The senator, a wealthy woman, is now professing to be considering mortgaging her home to raise TV money.

Democrats, on the defensive for Ms. Feinstein's tax-increase vote, are reduced to complaining about Arianna Stassinopoulos Huffington's New Age spirituality. That's almost as low as Ted Kennedy's blast at his opponent's Mormonism in Massachusetts; Arianna is the Republicans' Shirley MacLaine.

A carpetbagger charge at Mr. Huffington, a Texan, has little resonance in a state filled with people from elsewhere. (When Robert Kennedy ran for the Senate in New York, he was accused of asking, "Where are the Bronx? Didn't stop him.")

Plenty of dissonance here. This outcome will depend on the emergence of a "clothespin vote" for Mr. Huffington — from people willing to tolerate an activist arriviste with profound pockets and a right-wing inclination to let 'em eat cake — in the hope of changing the majority in the U.S. Senate.

The year of the men? Only on the surface, even if men in high-visibility California (and Illinois) defeat women opponents. If women lose this year, they can blame President Albartross; in California as across the nation, more and better women candidates are in the wings.

Cognitive dissonance is a bother to partisans of individual politicians and to true believers in any ideology, but serves an ameliorating purpose: You lose a little with your winner and win a little with your loser.

The New York Times

The year of the men? Only on the surface, even if men in high-visibility California defeat their women opponents.

having its inevitable backlash. One sign of women voters' political maturity is that the moment of high-heeled shoe-ins has past.

In California, the only state with two women Democratic senators, Kathleen Brown found that a famous family name combined with womanhood does not a gubernatorial candidacy make. And when she turned on Senators Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein for having changed their minds about capital punishment — suggesting that only she remained principled in opposition — Jerry Brown's sister turned off some women Democrats.

2. The best candidate has the worst issue. Governor Pete Wilson, who seemed to have terminal negatives a year ago, got up off the floor, roared back and now has a commanding lead. Mr. Wilson, universally described in the media as a "gritty ex-marine," has a lock on law and order; another victory in California, the largest state, would give the Republicans a hot prospect to make Bill Clinton a one-term president. (Mr. Wilson has said this race would cap his career, but most Californians, like most New Yorkers, do not worry about governors using the state house as a stepping-stone.)

The dissonance: Mr. Wilson's anti-illegal-immigrant rhetoric, so helpful to his resuscitation, has led the gritty ex-marine to embrace the "Save Our State" proposition. This nativist abomination would deny education



Snuffing Out the Smokes Of the Great and Famous

By Charles Paul Freund

WASHINGTON — The image of the bluesman Robert Johnson has been featured on a newly released U.S. stamp, with the prominent cigarette carefully removed. But Mr. Johnson's is not the first cigarette to be erased from an "official" image by a discomfited bureaucracy.

Cigarette-erasure constitutes an odd little chapter in the history of

from political cultures we admire.

There is the example of Enver Hoxha, the Stalinist dictator of Albania. He once ran a cafe and tobacco shop, and a photo of him that captures him in his rumpled suit with a butt hanging out of his mouth; he is revealed as less of a Maximum Leader than a harrish barman wiping glasses. The photo was later retouched so as to reveal the wisdom and inner strength he had always possessed, qualities that may have been obscured by the cigarette, which was eliminated.

Mao smoked, too, although there was a time when the Chinese image police thought that was an incongruous fact. A 1937 shot of him in Yenan, taken well before he assumed power, captures him standing casually with a cigarette in his hand. Because, as Mr. Jaber writes, that "did not accord with the great man's dignity," the image that later appeared in Chinese history texts omitted the cigarette. Mao's offending right arm was made to look as if he were holding it behind his back, but unfortunately the retouchers overlooked the perfectly visible shadow Mao cast; that shadow continues to smoke.

Stalin also smoked, and was smoking when photographed shaking hands with the German foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, after signing his pact with Hitler. Hitler, on the other hand, was an aggressive nonsmoker. When he saw the Stalin-von Ribbentrop photograph, he was furious; he thought the cigarette ruined the solemnity of the occasion. Stalin's smoke was erased on Hitler's orders before the photo was released to the press.

Similar questions of image dignity have arisen in the West, although with revealingly different results. The statue of Winston Churchill that stands before the British Embassy in Washington is a case in point. When statue design was announced it included a cigar in the prime minister's hand; the question arose whether this was any way to commemorate a great man. The cigar had become a symbol of his doggedness and character. Churchill's statue is clutching the cigar, now, presumably promoting tobacco day and night.

Churchill's dogged cigar probably wouldn't survive today, and neither would FDR's debonair cigarette in its long holder; they would be snuffed out in the same memory ashtray that now holds Robert Johnson's smoke.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disney's Park That Wasn't

Regarding the report "Disney Packs Up Muskets At Civil War Battlefield" (Sept. 30):

Three cheers for Disney Corp.'s sensitive and sensible decision not to build a theme park near Civil War battlefields in Virginia. Disney Corp.'s consideration of the historic and environmental concerns of the region is to be congratulated. It also provides a model of how a large corporation can gain the greater community's lasting appreciation and respect by thinking beyond the immediate "bottom line."

We take issue, however, with the suggestion that a small group of landowners was able to prevent the project over the hopes of the larger community. On the contrary, in seeking signatures for a petition against the Disney project, our group (Save the Battlefield Coalition) encountered thousands of citizens of widely differing ethnic and economic backgrounds who simply did not want the beautiful Virginia countryside destroyed by massive commercial development.

MARK BRZEZINSKI,
CAROLYN BRZEZINSKI,
London.

Clink, Clang, Clanger

In "The Clank of Falsity and of Marley," William Safire hints at erroneous plagiarism by David Kendall, the Clintons' private attorney, for using "clanking ring of falsity" over Mr.

Safire's original "clank of falsity." (Language, Sept. 26). One could also say that the lawyer dropped a clanger (made a very obvious mistake).

R. G. HART,
Vienna.

Dishonor for Europeans?

Regarding "Following the Europeans to Dishonor" (Opinion, Sept. 30): William Safire accuses France and Britain of dragging the United States down the road to dishonor by arguing for postponement of the lifting of the arms embargo in favor of Bosnian forces.

We do not know whether Paris and London talked Alija Izetbegovic into asking President Bill Clinton to postpone a decision approved by Congress. Nor can we know whether it is true that the president and his administration were relieved not to take a step, the wisdom of which, according to some reliable reports, they questioned on two counts. One was whether it would have helped or hurt the Bosnians; the other was the grave risk of a severe crisis in the alliance.

To think that the lifting of the embargo would tip the scale to the advantage of the Bosnians is a perfectly legitimate opinion, although strongly denied by the highest military authorities, on the spot and elsewhere.

Let us simply say that the policies and motives of countries that have several thousand of their troops there, already at too heavy a cost in

lives, should at least be spared the insult to their honor of non-committed bystanders. This is reminiscent of the early months of World War II, before the fall of France, when Nazi propaganda's favorite theme was that England would fight "to the last Frenchman."

Let us beware of the danger of a sentiment settling in across Europe that, in the Balkans, the United States is ready to fuel the fight to the last Bosnian and endanger the lives of United Nations soldiers — hostages to their commitment to a humanitarian mission.

FRANCOIS DE ROSE,
Former French Ambassador
to NATO,
Paris.

On a Singapore Arrest

Regarding "Singapore Arrests U.S. Executive in Assault Case" (Sept. 19) by Philip Shenon:

The article stated that Robert Freehill's case had alarmed other American businessmen in Singapore who fear that it is part of a vendetta by the Singapore government against the United States. It also cites businessmen and diplomats to whom the charges appeared to be an effort to punish Mr. Freehill for the actions of his son.

Mr. Freehill was charged for assault and using abusive language. The article did not include Mr. Freehill's actual words: "Why don't you teach this dog s--- to park the car?" "All you f---ing Singaporean bas-

tards are alike." "F--- you, f--- you people are, always picking on us white men." "F---ing Singaporean Chinese Chink, bastard Chinese."

Mr. Freehill committed the offenses on three separate occasions between December 1992 and May 1994. The complaints lodged separate police reports. The case had nothing to do with Mr. Freehill's son or Michael Fay. In court, advised by counsel of his choice, Mr. Freehill pleaded guilty to the charges of using abusive language. He also admitted to the charges of assault, which the court took into consideration in sentencing him.

Mrs. Freehill claimed that she offered to make a statement in 1992, but that a police officer had told her it was not necessary. This is untrue. Mrs. Freehill has never offered to make a statement to the police. She has repeatedly refused to cooperate, thereby hampering and delaying police investigations.

The article quoted the State Department as saying that "we expect Singaporean authorities to treat Freehill fairly and have made that view known to the government of Singapore." The Singapore government has received no representations from the State Department concerning Mr. Freehill.

All persons charged with breaking the law in Singapore receive equal and fair treatment irrespective of nationality.

S. R. NATHAN,
Ambassador of Singapore,
Washington.

BOOKS

CHINA WAKES: The Struggle for the Soul of a Rising Power

By Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn. 502 pages. \$25. Times Books.

Reviewed by Richard H. Solomon

UNTIL the late 1960s, most Americans formed their impressions of China primarily through the reporting of major journalistic personalities. Figures like the strongly anti-Communist Henry Luce and Joseph Alsop at one end of the political spectrum, and writers sympathetic to Mao Zedong's revolution like Theodore White and Edgar Snow at the other end, were passionate interpreters and promoters of China's 20th-century struggle to overcome foreign invasion and transform itself into a modern nation.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• John Merriman, professor of history at Yale University, is reading "Seducing the French" by Richard F. Kuissel. "Kuissel examines the growth of anti-Americanism in the context of the Cold War. It's an interesting look at the sometimes tense intersection of two cultures and the victorious struggle of the French to remain French." (Samuel Abt, IHT)



Their partisan reporting helped to impart to the Chinese-American relationship the dramatic swings of mood that continue to trouble Washington-Beijing relations.

Such polarized alternations in America's view of China have been intensified in the era of television. The negative images of China in its Cultural Revolution

chaos during the late 1960s were transformed overnight by TV coverage of Prime Minister Zhou Enlai toasting President Richard Nixon in the Great Hall of the People during his visit to Beijing in 1972. China suddenly was a nation of high culture and sophisticated diplomacy.

Then the appealing China with which the United States had normalized relations during the 1970s and 1980s was transformed, again overnight, into a threatening police state through CNN coverage of the violent suppression of peaceful protesters at Tiananmen Square in 1989.

As Nicholas Kristof asserts in "China Wakes," most journalistic writing on China, in retrospect, is "an appalling record" of misinterpretations and even failure to grasp fundamental realities. He notes that Edgar Snow, who wandered through China in 1960 with official blessing, failed to see the signs of the country's worst famine. We now know that more than 30 million peasants died as a result of Mao's Great Leap Forward policies that centralized the country's agriculture.

Will Americans gain a more accurate, balanced understanding of China today as the country reluctantly admits foreign journalists and TV reporters as

part of Deng Xiaoping's "opening" policies that have produced China's dramatic economic takeoff?

Kristof and his Chinese-American wife Sheryl WuDunn were Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondents in China for The New York Times from 1988 to 1993. Kristof says he has little affection for the Middle Kingdom. His hostility toward official harassment of foreign journalists and suppression of political dissent

ers' was sealed at Tiananmen, where he saw pro-democracy demonstrators killed.

WuDunn, a first-generation offspring of immigrants from South China, has more complex views of her ancestors' homeland. Her language skills and appearance gave her intimate access to Chinese society, enabling her to circumvent the official control system designed to isolate foreign reporters from the day-to-day lives of the people. Her chapters in "China

Wakes," which alternate with those of her husband, present a complex and empathetic interpretation of China's rice-roots reality. She is revolted by coercive birth control practices, yet is understanding of the need for population limitation. But she is heartened by the emergence of a generation of Chinese millenarians, by young enterprisers able to mock party rule, by peasants willing to fight official corruption, and by a flowering of cultural life and communications

beyond official control — the buds of a "civil society" in China.

The Kristof-WuDunn interpretation of contemporary China gives us the rough and rich texture of a peasant empire now transforming itself so rapidly that early in the 21st century China is likely to be the world's largest aggregate economy.

Their interweaving chapters help the reader knit together the polarized images of the "good" China and the "bad" China that have made America's China policy so difficult to stabilize. Their access to the daily lives of ordinary Chinese gives depth and complexity to the TV imagery that now defines the parameters of the U.S. public debate about China policy.

Richard H. Solomon, president of the United States Institute of Peace, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
JOE SILVER, as West, helped his team with a brilliant opening lead on the diamond deal.

One would expect North-South to bid briskly to four hearts and perhaps make overtricks, since West is likely to make a helpful lead in a black suit. That happened when Silver's teammates were North-South, for the opening lead was a club. South led his singleton diamond at the second trick and put up dummy's king when West played low. He then led a spade and made 12 tricks.

Against Silver, as shown, South fell into an error.

The two-heart raise by North was mildly encouraging in the partnership methods but even so South should simply have bid four hearts. His two-spade bid was made in the hope of reaching a miraculous slam, and his subsequent four-club bid was more of the same. By the time he reached four hearts, Silver as black-suit lead and against a diamond device.

South played the diamond jack from dummy on the assumption that the ace was on his right. East won with the queen and shifted to a club. A finesse of the queen lost to the king, and a club was returned to the ace. With only one entry to the ace, South's contract was now doomed. When he drew trumps ending in dummy and led the spade ten, East put up the spade ace and led a dia-

mond. South had to lose another trick for down one whether or not he ruffed.

| NORTH | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| ♠ 10 9 | | | |
| ♥ K 6 2 | | | |
| ♦ K J 9 3 | | | |
| ♣ J 7 3 | | | |

| WEST | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| ♠ 8 7 2 | | | |
| ♥ 7 6 | | | |
| ♦ A 8 6 2 | | | |
| ♣ K 10 8 5 4 | | | |

| EAST | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|
| ♠ A Q 3 | | | |
| ♥ J 9 5 | | | |
| ♦ Q 10 7 4 | | | |
| ♣ 9 8 2 | | | |

| SOUTH (D) | | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| ♠ K J 6 5 | | | |
| ♥ A Q 10 7 4 3 | | | |
| ♦ 5 | | | |
| ♣ A Q | | | |

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

| | West | North | East |
|----|------|-------|------|
| 1♣ | Pass | 2♥ | Pass |
| 2♥ | Pass | 3♥ | Pass |
| 3♥ | Pass | 4♥ | Pass |

West led the diamond two.

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U.S. Priority: Cut Casualties

Haiti Action Illustrates Pentagon Policy Shift

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. intervention in Haiti offers a case study of a shift in the Defense Department's concept of military planning toward the importance of minimizing casualties.

The military has always sought to hold down its losses, but it has nonetheless accepted casualties as the necessary price of its activities. They were built into the planning of any operation.

But with the Pentagon fearful of losing public support for an unpopular mission, holding down

NEWS ANALYSIS

casualties has become not just an integral part of military planning but often a criterion for success.

General John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, acknowledged as much when he boasted that the U.S. mission in Haiti was succeeding in part because the military had suffered minimal losses.

The U.S. forces have been in Haiti for two and a half weeks.

"We have had two Americans hurt," the general said. "No one killed, thank God."

Even if the United States had invaded Haiti, keeping casualties to a minimum would have been a political requirement. But the unopposed deployment of troops into what is still a volatile and potentially explosive situation has made the administration and the public that much less tolerant of casualties.

The larger question, however, is whether the administration has encouraged unrealistic expectations about casualties that will tie U.S. hands in future conflicts or invite enemies to target Americans in the hope that they can set off a storm of criticism at home.

"If you communicate that you are afraid of casualties, it is almost a certain way of inviting them," said Eliot Cohen, a professor at John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. "Our opponents will very quickly figure out that is our most important vulnerability."

HAITI: Some Suspect CIA Links to Chief of Militia

Continued from Page 1

they believed Mr. Constant was in touch with American intelligence officials with whom he had worked to persuade them to intercede on his behalf.

A Latin American diplomat closely involved in the crisis said of Mr. Constant: "He was burning up the wire to his friends in Washington Monday night."

In the past, the American intelligence community has been deeply suspicious of Father Aristide and his impoverished supporters from the shantytowns and, conversely, has had strong links to the military and its establishment supporters.

Bryan Littell, the CIA's chief analyst for the region, has described Father Aristide as a

dangerous, unstable mental case and has praised Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, whom the U.S. troops are here to force out of office, as a particularly promising officer.

The CIA also poured large amounts of money into the army hierarchy for an anti-narcotics intelligence program, despite the fact that high-ranking officers went into the drug business themselves or used the proceeds to finance torture or build villas.

The Nation magazine, in an article to be published this week, reports that Mr. Constant was urged by the Defense Intelligence Agency to organize a front that could "balance" Father Aristide's movement and do "intelligence" against it.

Charles Moskos, a military sociologist at Northwestern University, said, "The implication is that we cannot take casualties over a score anymore without serious question."

It was not always this way. During World War II and the Korean War, casualties were incidental to the completion of the mission.

Vietnam changed that. Not only was the military accused of wasting lives in an ill-advised war, but it concluded that steady U.S. casualties would lead to an erosion of public support.

Then came the Gulf War, which defied even the U.S. military's most optimistic hopes for holding down its losses. More than a million men squared off in that lopsided conflict, but only 148 Americans were killed in action.

The Gulf War produced new public expectations that high-technology weapons and a well-trained volunteer military would result in low casualties in future conflicts and helped divorce the public from the reality of war.

The assumption that losses should be minimal has also inhibited the use of military force as an instrument of national power.

In Somalia, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid sought to drag out the U.S. engagement and wait for public opinion to turn against military involvement. His strategy worked. After 18 Americans died in a raid to capture General Aidid's aides, the United States pulled out.

Some current and former Pentagon officials say the message is not that the U.S. public will not tolerate high casualties but that it will do so only when it believes that the fight is important.

According to a study on public opinion and military intervention by the Rand Corp., a research organization, when casualties began to mount in Korea and Vietnam, much of the U.S. public wanted to increase military involvement rather than to quit.

"When we have conflicts in which the U.S. interest is not widely accepted to be important or vital, casualties can push us to become disengaged," said Zalmay Khalilzad, a former head of the Pentagon's office of policy planning.

SERBS: 'A Tinderbox'

Continued from Page 1

sensitive because the one road out of Sarajevo controlled by Bosnian government forces passes through it. The road has been fired on regularly by Serbs over the past two months.

Mr. Akashi's meeting late Wednesday with the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, was stormy. The UN official said the Serbs had been offered by NATO air strikes two weeks ago, by reinforced UN sanctions against them, and by what they describe as continuous provocations from the Muslim-dominated government forces in the Sarajevo area and elsewhere.

Squeezed by Serbian embargo on them, the Bosnian Serbs are in a restive mood, determined to resist an American-backed peace plan, but facing a winter that appears certain to be one of great hardship. Their leader, Mr. Karadzic, has made clear that he will not hesitate to pass on this hardship to the people of Sarajevo.

Muslim Unit Blamed

Serbian sources said that "a large Muslim sabotage unit" had attacked the Bosnian Serb Army's Trnovo Battalion and committed the killings, wire services reported.

The Muslim attack violated the demilitarized zone that the United Nations imposed around Sarajevo when the Serbs were forced to move their siege guns from around the city in February.

Mr. Akashi refused to say whether he had threatened NATO air strikes or other responses if government troops refused to vacate the demilitarized zone, but he said Bosnian leaders had promised cooperation.

Serbs and Bosnian government forces did make one of their largest prisoner swaps of the war earlier on Thursday. A UN spokeswoman said 295 prisoners were exchanged. Bosnian Serbs released 166 people, and the Muslim-led government freed 129. (Reuters, AP)

Gas Kills 10 Korean Miners

Agence France-Press

SEOUL — Ten miners died when toxic carbonic acid gas filled the shaft of a coal mine in which they were working in South Korea's eastern province of Kangwon on Thursday, local press reports said.

Healer Inspired a Doomed Following

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

For most of the Solar Tradition victims, the road to a fiery death in Switzerland began in a hazy New Age subculture of astrology, macrobiotic food, oriental mysticism and spiritualism.

Luc Joutet, the leader of the cult members, attracted followers with all the paraphernalia of the Age of Aquarius.

"He was very gentle and sweet," said a French woman in Paris who received homeopathic treatment from him in Belgium and at Annemasse, France, just outside Geneva. "He seemed to be absolutely nonviolent."

Dr. Joutet lured many followers through an association called Arcadia International, which had branches in France, Switzerland and Canada. The association offered conferences, lectures and roundtables promising to teach "applied knowledge."

Those who wished to ascend to a higher level of "intuitive knowledge" were invited to join the Solar Tradition, a secret society whose emblem was the initials TS inside two sets of Masonic crosses, surrounded by four dividers.

Moving to fresh pastures in Canada several years ago, Dr. Joutet set up another front



The Joutet cult's symbol

organization called the Academy of Research and Knowledge of Higher Sciences. He published many books on subjects ranging from love to nutrition, ran an esoteric magazine called Excalibur and gave inspirational lectures.

The chosen few — chosen, it appears, for their money as well as their gullibility — entered the secretive world of the Solar Temple, with its pseudo-Masonic rituals and its claim to follow in the footsteps of the medieval Knights Templar.

The victims in Switzerland were not New Age hippies but well-heeled citizens. Among the 11 Canadians were the mayor of Richelieu, Quebec, and his wife, a respected Quebec City journalist and a mid-level official of the Quebec Finance Ministry.

Cult experts said that set-

ting up an apparently innocent front to lure members into a secret inner circle is a technique often used by sects. One such group, they said, is the widely spread New Acropolis, which hides a paramilitary, neo-Nazi core behind a legitimate philosophical and cultural association.

Though many saw Luc Joutet as a gentle doctor or inspired lecturer, few saw his dark side.

A 46-year-old Belgian, born in the Belgian Congo, now Zaire, he trained as a doctor at the Free University of Brussels. Later he traveled to the Philippines to learn healing methods from tribal faith-healers. He had said in a radio interview that he was "seeking a synthesis capable of healing the whole man."

He also dabbled in the occult world of the illuminati who claimed to be reviving the traditions of the Templar Knights. The Knights, noted for their arcane and possibly blasphemous initiation rites, were banished in the 14th century, and their Grand Master was burned at the stake.

Dr. Joutet joined a rightist sect called the Reformed Order of the Temple, founded by a former Gestapo collaborator, Julia Origas. At the same

time he followed the spiritual teaching of Jacques Breyer, who founded the Sovereign Order of the Solar Temple in the 1950s.

After the death of Origas in 1981, Dr. Joutet tried to take over the Reformed Order, but other members opposed him.

Taking some followers with him, he created Solar Tradition and several related associations, including Arcadia International, Amanta, Agita and the Hermetic Brotherhood of the Universal Temple.

Moving to Canada in the late 1980s, Dr. Joutet again took a few followers with him.

"We had to work 15 hours a day, and then pray all night, standing up, around a candle," said Rose-Marie Klaus, who followed her husband to Quebec.

Canadian police built up a thick file on the activities of the Solar Tradition, which is known to be survivalist, apocalyptic and obsessed with guns. Former cult members told the Le Soleil newspaper of a rigidly hierarchical organization that forced them to hand over all their money while Dr. Joutet and an associate, Joseph Di Mambro, lived in lavish style.

SECT: Execution Theory

Continued from Page 1

the ruins of a third chalet that was too dangerous to enter until Thursday morning, but they discovered no new victims.

Mr. Piller said that he did not know whether Dr. Joutet was alive or dead, but he said the police were questioning some present and former sect members. He said three cars had been found that belonged to members of the cult who were "at the farm and who left a little before the drama."

Swiss experts in sect activities said that Dr. Joutet, who is known to have built up a small following in Canada, France and Martinique as well as Switzerland, seemed obsessed by fire.

One of these experts, Jean-François Mayer, who had met Dr. Joutet, said he received three documents in the mail Thursday signed simply "Mr. Depart," which, he said, "confirmed the theory of a horrible mass suicide" resulting from the sect's intense persecution complex.

He said one of the documents read in part: "We are leaving this earth to find in all lucidity and freedom a new dimension of truth and abolition, far from the hypocrisies and oppression of this world, in order to achieve the seeds of our future generation. We are now free of a burden that day by day became increasingly intolerable. Know, meanwhile, that we will continue to work through other means and other times."

Certainly, whether all the victims committed suicide or accepted death voluntarily, the deaths were well coordinated. On Tuesday, a man and a woman were found dead in a burned-out house in Quebec owned by a prominent sect member, and the deaths in Cheiry and Granges occurred only hours later.

Supporting the notion of a collective suicide, 19 of dead at Cheiry were lying in a circle adjacent to a small chapel with their heads pointing outward, many of them wearing white and black ceremonial capes that identified their rank in the sect and some women dressed in long golden gowns.

2 More Bodies Found

The police said Thursday that they had found at least two more bodies in the charred remains of two homes connected with the Solar Tradition, Agence France-Press reported from Morin Heights, Ontario.

That brought to at least four the number of bodies found here and to at least 52 the total known death toll in the series of four blazes in Canada and in Switzerland.



Swiss police searching the rubble of one of the burned-out chalets of Solar Tradition.

KOHL: German Chancellor Holds to a Steady Course

Continued from Page 1

coalition partners will make this campaign a cliff-hanger to the end. But no one these days is talking about the end of the Kohl era.

What is Mr. Kohl's secret? That question has been asked relentlessly on television talk shows and in newspaper columns without anyone professing to have completely solved the riddle.

Part of the answer seems to lie in Mr. Kohl's ability to be Mr. Kohl: unpretentious, predictable, extraordinarily ordinary. He has no airs. His speech is thick and inelegant, the burble of Everyman.

"He's a throwback, a dinosaur, one of the last of the great noncommunicators," Helmut Markwort, editor of Focus magazine, recently observed.

"He's like a lot of his voters in the way he eats and the fact that he has gone to the same place on holidays for the past 25 years. He's one of millions, just more determined. They don't love him, but they trust him."

More over, the Social Democrats may have made a strategic error earlier this summer when they accepted tacit support from the Party of Democratic Socialism, the reformed Communists, in forming a state gov-

ernment coalition in Saxony-Anhalt. Mr. Kohl seized the chance to portray his opponents as a leftist cabal, and Mr. Schöningh has been on the defensive ever since.

The recognition and exploitation of such opportunities are a reminder of Mr. Kohl's prodigious political skills.

He shrewdly maneuvered the Russians into agreeing to leave German soil four months earlier than planned, allowing the chancellor to preside over their departure as the campaign entered its home stretch.

Last fall, when the German economy was at its nadir, Mr. Kohl portrayed himself as an agent of change; now, with the economy on the mend, he is the personification of stability. Whether working the streets or an international summit meeting, he presses the flesh like an old-fashioned ward healer. He wields power ruthlessly, rewarding friends and punishing adversaries. He comes across as someone who knows how to be in charge.

More over, the Social Democrats may have made a strategic error earlier this summer when they accepted tacit support from the Party of Democratic Socialism, the reformed Communists, in forming a state gov-

SURVEY: Americans Not So Wild and Crazy After All

Continued from Page 1

est. Only 3 percent of Americans — most of them under age 30 — reported having five or more partners in the last year.

• Three-quarters of the married women said they usually or always had an orgasm during sex, compared with 62 percent of the single women. Among men, 95 percent usually or always had an orgasm, married or single.

• Fewer than 8 percent of the

participants reported having sex more than four times a week. About two-thirds said they had sex "a few times a month" or less, and about 3 in 10 had sex a few times a year or less.

• About one man in 4, and one woman in 10 masturbates at least once a week, and masturbation is less common among those aged 18 to 24 than among those aged 24 to 34.

The study is considered im-

portant because it is one of the first to rely on a randomly selected, nationally representative sample. Most previous sex studies — from the Kinsey reports in the 1940s and the Masters & Johnson study in the 1960s, to more recent popularized studies such as the Playboy report, the Shere Hite report and the Redbook report — relied on information from volunteers, a method that may seriously skew results, because those who are interested in sex, and most sexually active, tend to participate.

The survey has many important policy implications, particularly in the area of AIDS prevention. Since most people choose their sexual partners from among those who resemble them in race, religion, age and education, the authors say, AIDS is likely to remain highly concentrated within the groups that are currently most affected — intravenous drug users and homosexuals — and AIDS prevention work should focus on those groups.

In another finding, large numbers of women said they had been forced by men to do something sexually that they did not want to do — almost always by someone they knew — while very few men reported ever forcing a woman. The authors said the findings were "so stark that they cry out for a national dialogue."

CONGRESS: Parting Shot at Clinton Political Agenda

Continued from Page 1

rules to include it. But Mr. Levin and other Democrats described this as a face-saving, half-way step that falls short of the bill's goal of closing loopholes in existing law that allows thousands of lobbyists to escape registration and disclosure rules.

In a counterproposal, Mr. Levin offered to change the bill to eliminate language that Republicans said could impede grass-roots lobbying activities. But Democrats said Republicans appeared cool to this approach.

The bill was blocked when the Senate, reeling under a surge of opposition prompted by conservative lawmakers, talk show hosts and grass-roots lob-

bying organizations, fell 14 votes short of the two-thirds needed to end Republican delaying tactics and pass the bill.

Another vote to rescue the lobbying bill was scheduled for Friday, theoretically the last day of the 103d Congress. But it was not clear whether a compromise could be reached by then. Mr. Levin and Representative John Bryant, Democrat of Texas, House sponsor of the bill, expressed skepticism that Republicans would let the legislation pass.

Republicans are pursuing a "scorched earth" strategy to persuade people that Congress cannot reform itself so they will throw out its Democratic majority and turn to them, Mr. Levin charged.

Congress has shelved Mr. Clinton's proposal to overhaul the health care system, legislation to rewrite campaign financing laws and proposals for streamlining congressional operations. The Senate has still not acted on the remaining "reform" bill on its agenda, which would require Congress to live by the worker protection laws that are imposed on others.

Although the lobbying bill previously passed both houses by large margins, a House-Senate compromise barely got through the House last week after conservative talk show hosts, prompted by the House minority whip, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, generated thousands of phone calls against the measure.

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Following

Saudi Arabia Forms Group to Counteract Islamists' Influence

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

TUNIS — In a move to limit the influence of militant clerics, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has set up a Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs directed by ranking family members and technocrats.

The council will act as a sort of ombudsman of Islamic activity in educational, economic and foreign policy matters. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, defense minister and a brother of the king, is head of the council.

The king said the goal was to "deepen Saudi Arabia's service of Islam." But knowledgeable Saudis said there was little doubt that one purpose was to dilute the authority of the Ulema Council, a highly conservative group of Muslim theologians.

The Ulema Council has considerably increased its power in recent years, seeking to push educational, social, legal and foreign policy in fundamentalist directions. The ulemas have opposed efforts to modernize the economy and have supported radical Islamists in other Arab countries.

Just before the United Nations population conference in Cairo last month, the Ulema Council called the conference an insult to Islam and directed the Saudi government to boycott the meeting.

"What the new council is meant to do is to widen the government's authority over matters of religious interpreta-

tion, which has been used by the ulemas to influence policy," a well-placed Saudi said by telephone.

Among the royal family members named to the council were the powerful interior minister, Prince Naif bin Abdulaziz, and the foreign minister, another brother of the king, Prince Saud al Faisal. Another member is Mohammed Ali Aba Khayl, a technocrat who has served for three decades as finance and economy minister.

In petitions to the king, the militant clerics have denounced what they describe as the government's deviation from Islamic values, though the Saudi government is widely viewed as one of the more rigorous in the Muslim world.

Among other changes, the militants have demanded an end to dealings with international banks that charge interest and the severing of relations with Arab governments that are fighting fundamentalists, including close allies like Egypt.

Last week, the Saudi government arrested 110 militants, including some senior ulemas. Opposition groups in London say more than 1,000 militants have been rounded up in the past month.

A London-based Saudi opposition group, the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights, said Wednesday that a new wave of arrests was under way, with professors of religious affairs and militant Islamic poets among those being held.

Top Syrian Official Meets 8 Jewish Leaders in U.S.

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Another barrier between Arabs and Jews fell when Syria's foreign minister, Farouk Shara, held his first formal meeting with U.S. Jewish leaders, according to congressional and Jewish sources.

"It is the first time a Syrian foreign minister has met formally with Jewish groups in this country," a source with the World Jewish Congress said in a telephone interview after the meeting on Wednesday.

Mr. Shara met eight Jewish leaders in Washington for a 45-minute session after an initial discussion with six members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee organized the meeting at the request of the Syrian Embassy, the Jewish sources said.

Mr. Shara opened the meeting by saying that President Hafez Assad of Syria had made a strategic commitment to peace with Israel and that there was no time to waste in getting a peace agreement signed, said Malcolm Hoernlein, executive vice chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations.

He told the Jewish leaders that Syria would absolutely not participate in a high-level conference to be held in Casablanca, Morocco, on the regional economic development of the Middle East, Mr. Hoernlein said.

"But he said Syria's first priority was to change the region from war to peace," Mr. Hoernlein said, noting that Mr. Shara and the Jewish leaders pledged to continue the dialogue.

"It was a very useful meeting," Mr. Hoernlein said. "It was not confrontational, but it was very intense, very candid."

Iraq Demands End to Economic Boycott

Reuters

BAGHDAD — A meeting of Iraqi leaders presided over by President Saddam Hussein has warned the United Nations Security Council of unspecified consequences if it decides to maintain its crippling economic embargo, Baghdad radio reported Thursday. The Security Council is expected to consider the issue on Monday.

Baghdad broadcast the warning shortly after a United Nations envoy, Rolf Ekeus, left the capital after announcing that long-awaited tests of a system to monitor Iraq's arms industry had begun.

Iraq's leadership must "pre-

pare for the study of a new attitude that will lift the Iraqi people from their predicament," a spokesman for the governing Revolutionary Command Council said on Baghdad radio.

Mr. Saddam led a joint meeting of the council and the regional leadership of his Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party to discuss the latest visit by Mr. Ekeus, the radio reported.

"Through scrutiny, it appeared that despite what Iraq has honored, the owners of vicious purpose — among them the United States and the chairman of the Special Commission

— are bent on harming Iraq," the spokesman said.

The Special Commission was created by the United Nations following the 1991 Gulf War and given the mandate of assuring that Iraq would no longer produce weapons of mass destruction. Mr. Ekeus heads the commission.

"We shall wait until the 10th of this month and after that every party will bear the consequences of its stand," the Iraqi spokesman said. He did not say what measures Baghdad had in mind.

Iraq's most influential newspaper, Babil, said Saturday that the coming two weeks would

discovered in 1991 with samples of their DNA still intact.

Last month, the Russian government reported that after two years of study, scientists had concluded that Anastasia had indeed died in 1918 — her bones were among those of the royal family identified in 1991.

For the princes, dukes, writers and historians who had made Miss Anderson's claims their most treasured cause, the fairy tale is finally over. But her real life, as described this week, was a story as poignant as "The Princess and the Pauper." Not only has science shown who she was not, for the first time we know who she probably was — most likely the daughter of a poor Polish farming family.

But how could her fantasy have taken root and entranced so many for so long? It started in the bloody aftermath of the Russian Revolution when the Bolsheviks arrived at Ekaterinburg in July 1918 to massacre the Russian royal family. As they faced the seven Romanovs, the royal physician and three servants, the soldiers were told to aim straight at their hearts.

Instead, bullets ricocheted across the room, bouncing off the crown jewels sewn into the clothing of the princesses in what a soldier witness later recalled as "a shower of hail."

The bodies disappeared, and the rumors began.

Two years later, in Berlin, policemen saved a young woman from a suicide attempt in the freezing waters of a canal. She

was eventually admitted to a mental hospital, refusing to reveal her identity to anyone, where the nurses finally christened her Miss Unknown.

But in 1921, while she was still a patient at the mental hospital, according to staff, she saw a magazine with the headline "Did Anastasia Survive the Massacre?" And there was a picture of the princess. A nurse later recalled Miss Unknown's response. "She asked me if I didn't notice something about it," Anna Chemnitz said. "I answered that I didn't. She then said, 'Can't you see the similarity between us two?'"

Within months, Russian exiles began to stream to the asylum to meet the lost Anastasia and brought their own memories of life in the aristocracy.

"With each group of visitors she would glean information on the world in which Anastasia lived to impress the next," Mr. Remy said. "She was the blank screen onto which they could

project their longing for a world that had disappeared."

Even in the face of two serious challenges, she stood firm. Baroness Buxhoeveden, a lady-in-waiting to the royal family who had escaped Russia, visited Miss Anderson and immediately dismissed her assertions. In response, Miss Anderson claimed the baroness had betrayed the royal family and did not wish to be exposed. Then, in 1927, a young Berlin woman told a German newspaper she recognized Miss Anderson as her former roommate, Franziska Schanzkowsky, a Polish farm worker.

Until this week, that was all that was known of the woman who claimed to be a princess. But the tests of the British team have revealed that there is only a 1-in-300 chance that Miss Anderson was not Miss Schanzkowsky, a working-class Polish girl with her eye on the main chance.



JOHANNESBURG STRIFE — Riot police arresting a protester who was carrying a gun at a labor protest by security guards Thursday. The police exchanged gunfire with the guards, but no serious injuries were reported. The protest, and a separate strike by bus drivers who blockaded the city center with their vehicles, snarled traffic.

It's a Fact: 'Anastasia' Was a Fraud

By Rebecca J. Fowler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a quiet corner of Upper Bavaria sits a tranquil cemetery once dedicated to the local nobility. There, among the remains, are the ashes of a woman laid to rest a decade ago beneath a simple gravestone that bears a Russian cross and a name in Cyrillic letters — Anastasia.

After three-quarters of a century of speculation, it was only Wednesday that the memory of the Grand Duchess Anastasia, the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II of Russia's ill-fated royal family, was truly put to rest. The woman in the Bavarian grave, who claimed to be the surviving heir to the Romanov throne until her death in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1944, has been finally, unequivocally revealed as a fraud.

In a fiercely bitter scientific race, two separate research teams simultaneously unlocked the key to her identity using DNA tracing. A German team, led by Maurice Philip Remy, a television producer, used a 43-year-old specimen of the blood from the woman, who was known throughout her life as Anna Anderson. A British team, led by the forensic scientist Peter Gill, had a minute sample of her intestine that was preserved in paraffin wax.

Their results, presented at a press conference in London on Wednesday, showed that Miss Anderson's DNA bore no resemblance to that of the czar and czarina, whose bones were

discovered in 1991 with samples of their DNA still intact.

Last month, the Russian government reported that after two years of study, scientists had concluded that Anastasia had indeed died in 1918 — her bones were among those of the royal family identified in 1991.

For the princes, dukes, writers and historians who had made Miss Anderson's claims their most treasured cause, the fairy tale is finally over. But her real life, as described this week, was a story as poignant as "The Princess and the Pauper." Not only has science shown who she was not, for the first time we know who she probably was — most likely the daughter of a poor Polish farming family.

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Coup Fears Mount In Sierra Leone

Renegade Troops Hard to Curb

By Cindy Shiner
Washington Post Service

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Indiscipline in the military is thwarting this West African nation's attempts at economic and democratic reform and raising fears that renegade soldiers will overthrow the government.

The chairman of the Supreme Council of State, Captain Valentine Strasser, whose government pledged what it called a people's revolution when it seized power in April 1992, has promised elections and a transition to civilian rule by January 1996. His government has reduced inflation and stabilized the exchange rate as part of a tough structural adjustment program.

But change has also meant a loss of jobs, with a reduction of the civil service, and concerns about the government's stability have diminished the private-sector investment that was to provide new employment.

"Things have deteriorated so far in the country that many people are expecting a big disaster," a local journalist said.

Twenty-nine suspected counter-coup plotters were executed eight months after the takeover.

The government claims to be fighting a rebel war that spilled over from Liberia in March 1991, when the Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, financed a guerrilla invasion to destabilize the government of then-President Joseph Saidu Momoh. He, like Captain Strasser, backed the West African peacekeepers who prevented Mr. Taylor from capturing the Liberian capital in 1990.

But the war in Sierra Leone has ended, according to diplomats and some government officials, and the government's toughest challenge is from its own unruly troops. Sierra Leone has become much like Liberia, where bands of armed young men kill for little more than personal material gain.

Civilians have deserted huge areas of Sierra Leone's east and southeast because of looting, highway robbery and killings by soldiers and small bands of rebels. Some diplomats here say the lack of government accountability enables renegade soldiers to sell their weapons easily, return to Freetown and obtain new weapons.

"The government is shy in accepting that their soldiers may be involved in rebel activities," said Mohammed Abubakar, the Nigerian high commissioner to Sierra Leone.

Relief workers estimate that about 300 people have been killed each month this year and that one-quarter of this former British colony's 4.4 million people are displaced. The United States feeds 1.5 million Sierra Leoneans at a cost of about \$18 million a year.

It appears as if the government might be inching toward dealing with its internal problems by prosecuting a few officers. "We do believe that some renegade soldiers are destroying the confidence the nation has in our fighting forces by engaging in acts of banditry, terrorism and even collusion with the enemy, and are harbored by some disloyal and disgruntled civilians who are in support of their unworthy cause," Captain Strasser said at a recent news conference.

Sierra Leone had only a ceremonial army of about 1,000 active troops when rebels invaded during Major General Momoh's rule. Major General Momoh asked Nigeria, which has sub-Saharan Africa's largest army, for help. A battalion of about 800 Nigerian soldiers arrived to protect strategic areas.

To boost its force, Sierra Leone conscripted unemployed young men and increased the army to between 8,000 and 12,000. Poor conditions on the war front prompted disgruntled junior officers to overthrow Major General Momoh, who had used the war as an excuse to prolong his rule.

A senior-ranking officer in the putsch, Captain Strasser automatically became "the redeemer" and chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council government.

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JEWS: Israel Worries About a Flood of Immigrants Under 'Law of Return'

Continued from Page 1

their concerns for now. More immediately worrisome, they say, are many of the roughly 500,000 immigrants from the former Soviet Union who have poured in since 1989, helping to swell Israel's population to 5.4 million.

Government officials now acknowledge what they used to deny in the heady first days of the Soviet flow: that an estimated one-third of the immigrants are not the least bit Jewish.

They have been allowed in under a 1970 amendment to the Law of Return, extending immigration rights to any person with a single grandparent who was Jewish, even if the connection to Judaism ended there. That person's spouse, again even if non-Jewish, enjoys the same rights.

This three-generation standard for Jewishness was the same one used by the Nazis, and it closed a historical circle. If someone was Jewish enough for Hitler's ovens, the reasoning went, he was also Jewish enough for Israel.

But times change. Israel has become an increasingly prosperous country in recent years, seemingly on the

verge of peace agreements with its Arab neighbors. Foreigners who once would not give the country a second glance are now looking for ways to resettle here. And as their numbers grow, the spirit of come-one, come-all no longer reigns supreme.

"The amendment to the Law of Return, which was meant to deal with a few exceptional cases, turned with time into an automatic entry ticket into Israel for non-Jews in numbers beyond acceptable proportion," said Uri Gordon, a senior official at the Jewish Agency, a quasi-governmental body that oversees immigration.

Fearing for "Israel's future social texture," Mr. Gordon scrapped the amendment. Other senior officials, including Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban and Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, also suggest, without getting too specific, that changes may be needed at some point.

This interest in tightening the rules has nothing to do with the fact that many potential immigrants are from the Third World, officials say, adding that the issue is Jewishness, not race.

They point to Israel's enthu-

siastic welcome of waves of Ethiopian Jews in 1984 and 1991 and its absorption of about 25,000 Jews from India, mostly in the early years of the state. Those were people whose Jewishness was basically not in question, a far cry from the case of Manasseh's children.

More dramatically, some Israelis are ready now to raise the drawbridge also on people who are unquestionably Jewish.

Labor Minister Ora Namir touched off a political storm the other day by suggesting that Israel could live without many of the recent Russian arrivals, who often are old or disabled and in need of social assistance — people "who have learned to exploit what they can from the state," she said.

The next day many hundreds of people called a radio phone-in show to say they agreed that a more selective immigration was needed.

Critics were outraged, though, some calling it an abandonment of Zionist principles. Joining the condemnations, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin gave Mrs. Namir a public whistling.

But that is unlikely to end appeals for a more exclusive policy. Some Jews here even ar-

gue for a flat-out repeal of the Law of Return, saying that by doing so Israel will have an easier time deflecting Palestinian claims to the same right.

For them, the so-called lost tribes are at best an afterthought, albeit an exotic one.

Mr. Gordon estimates that 40 million people around the world make vague assertions of Israelite origins — from Pakistan on the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan to various tribes in Nigeria, Sierra Leone and southern Africa.

International Recruitment

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Images of Peace in Northern Ireland

By Rachel Billington

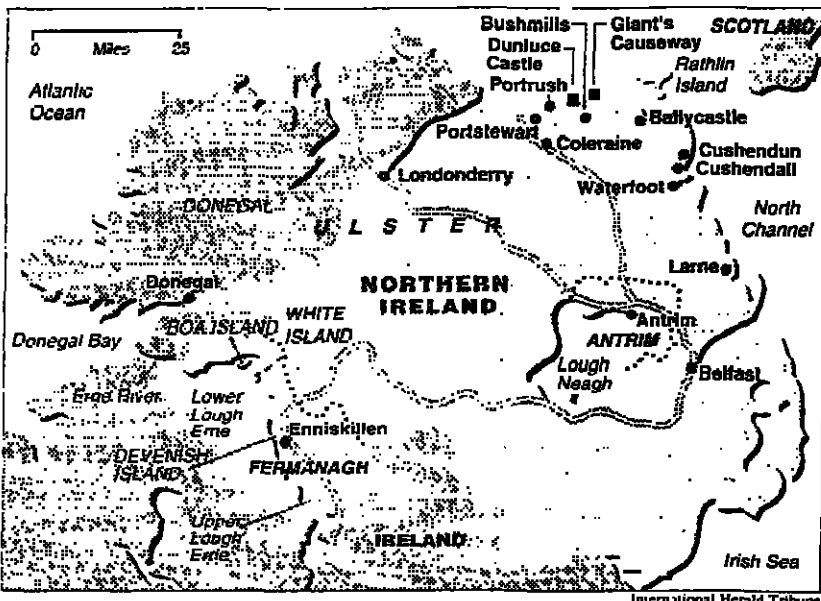
BELFAST — Six days after the IRA declared an unconditional cease-fire, I set off to explore Northern Ireland. Of course, I had images of war in my head. But I also knew that this once kingdom of Ulster was a beautiful land with an ancient history and that it offers images of peace, not war, of wide sandy beaches, cliff-top castles, friendly people, lakes, islands, strange medieval faces carved in stone.

I ducked the issue at the outset by heading away from Belfast up north to the nine Glens of Antrim that trail down to the sea, each one ending in a little town or harbor. "Will the cease-fire hold?" I had asked the woman who handed over my rented car. She was categorical: "No. It will never end. I think they're tricking the government." She might be right, but with hedges of crimson fuchsia on one side, and the emerald sea merging into the heathery moor of the Scottish coast on the other, my images of a battle-scarred country were already fading. Waterfoot was where I went up the mountain to watch waterfalls cascading through forests. Cushendall was where three glens meet under a flat-topped mountain and where I discovered the romantically ruined Layde Church. Cushendall was where the whole village was architecture designed in shades of whitewash and slate. There were no signs of war here.

Eventually, I reached Ballycastle, which lies opposite Rathlin Island where in 1306 one of England's greatest Scottish opponents, Robert the Bruce, watched the spider "try, try again" and decided to fight one last battle. He won. History is all around, but there are signs of modern conflict in this coastal area: the high security walls, barbed wire and cameras constructed to protect the Royal Ulster Constabulary's buildings from IRA bombs. "Will the cease-fire hold?" I asked in the busy little town of Bushmills and received the fervent but hardly confident reply, "We must all pray so."

Bushmills was a tourist center when William Thackeray came in 1842 and it still is, offering tours of the Old Bushmills Distillery, with free slugs of whiskey at the end.

But the main reason visitors come to this area is The Giant's Causeway. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site, although Thackeray, who hated it, called it "a remnant of chaos." Scientists describe it as 37,000 black basalt columns thrown up by an explosion 60 million years ago. But I prefer the popular myth that explains that a giant who needed to visit his beloved in Scotland laid down an elegant pathway of hexagonal paving stones across the sea. Either way, you can walk on it until the waves become threatening, and then take the cliff paths and



see a side section that looks like organ pipes against the cliff and chimneys when it stands on top.

At this point my journey was all about the wondrous violence of nature, not man. I arrived at the ruins of 16th-century Dunluce Castle a few miles west of the Causeway in a sort of thunderstorm where lightning, thunder and rain alternated with a weirdly brilliant light. So far I had not seen a soldier and encountered only one checkpoint, just outside the airport. But now I planned to visit Londonderry, as it is on the map. Derry to the Catholics. Derry is the infamous location where in 1969 British paratroopers fired into a crowd of Catholic protesters and killed 14 men, six of them only 17 years old. Here, within the ancient stone walls, I found a military presence, high lookout posts, armed police, city gates blocked by the ugliness of

barbed wire and rough boulders. Yet this goes alongside business as usual and the Heritage Society is rebuilding the great walls to make a walkway for tourists around the city. If you want to understand about the Bogside, that's where you must stand, on the high walls with the Protestant cathedral, St. Columba's, behind you and far, far below, Bogside, where long rows of small houses gathered around their own Catholic cathedral. During the troubles in the late '60s and '70s, the inhabitants put up a sign that still stands today: "You are now entering Free Derry."

Peering over the wall, I found myself eye to eye with a workman, suspended in a cradle over Bogside as he painstakingly repaired the heavy stones. "Will the cease-fire hold?" I asked. "If you believe that, you'll believe anything" was his sour response.

My next destination was Fermanagh, the soft green southwestern county that is straddled by Lough Erne, with Enniskillen standing at the narrow waist between the Lower Lough and the Upper. Not far from the border. This April the canal that joins the River Shannon in the Republic of Ireland to Lough Erne reopened, definitely a positive symbol.

The lakes are a paradise for fishermen who set out for the day or even the week on smart white launches. But I wanted to visit the islands and see the Celtic crosses and mysterious stone figures left in the ruins of a monastic life so near the Dark Ages as sometimes to feel more pagan than Christian. At Boa Island I found the strange two-faced Janus who gazes wild-eyed in the Caldragh graveyard.

Devenish Island has no stone faces but a perfectly smooth 81-foot tower you can climb via four ladders and look

down on the remains of two early medieval monasteries. I was taken to the island by a ferryman who was trying to decide whether to invest in a bigger covered ferry. "Now if the peace holds," he told me without me even having to ask, "I'll have more customers than I need, but at the moment I'm spending half my time mowing the grass."

On the boat ride back to Killadeas on Lough Erne, my pick-up companion, an Englishman who works on both sides of the border gave me the most optimistically sensible summary of the situation. "The cease-fire will hold for this generation. They've had enough for now."

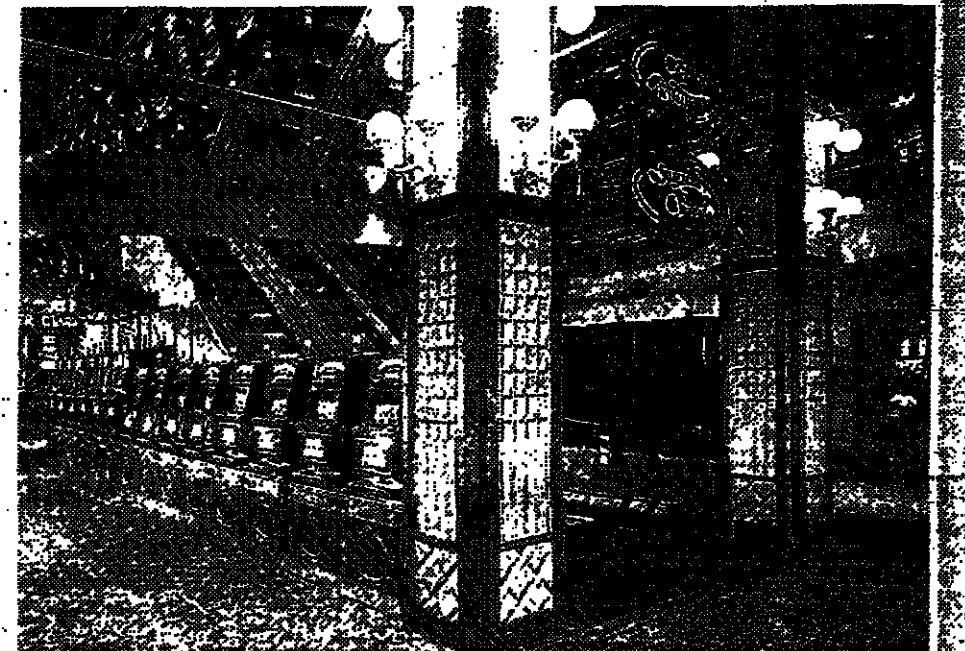
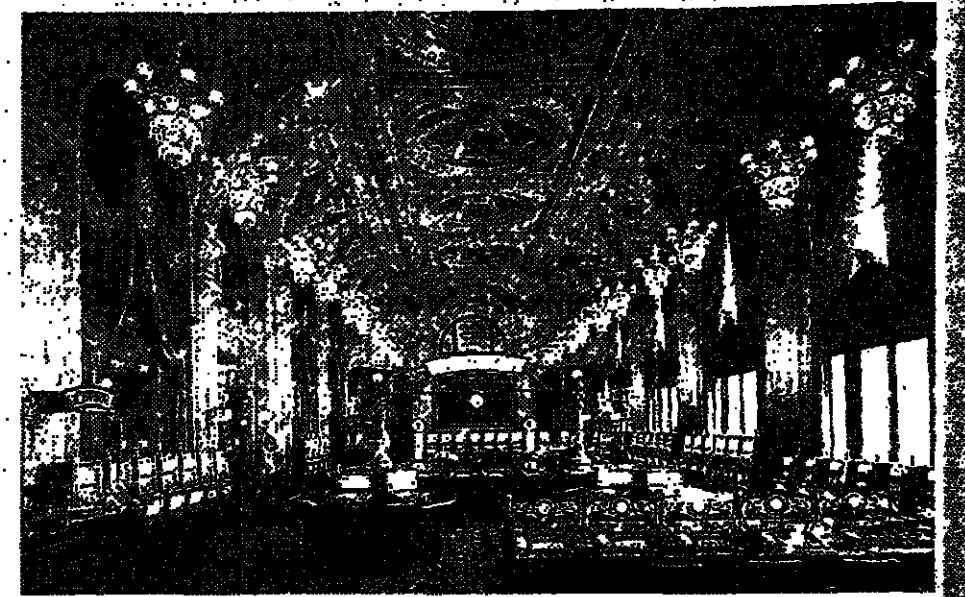
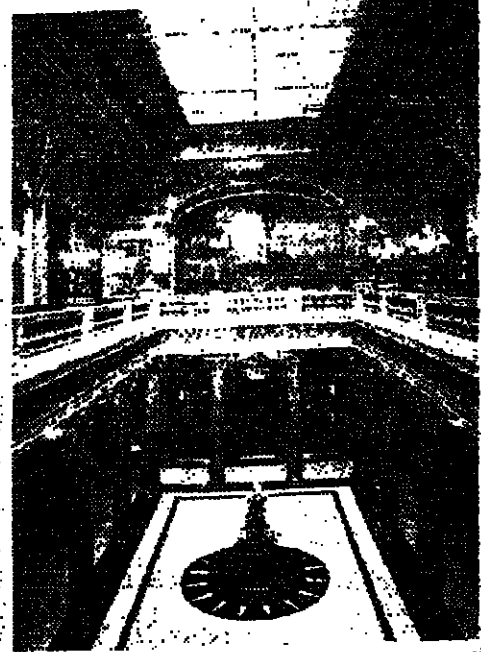
The next day I went into Enniskillen and lunched on oysters and Guinness. This is another town whose reputation has been tarnished by an atrocity, when in 1987 the IRA planted a bomb amid a crowd gathered to honor the war dead. Now there are posters on the lamp posts: "Seize the opportunity for peace."

It was on the drive back to Belfast that I saw my first foot soldier patrol. There were five of them, guns at the ready, moving quickly through the small town of Kesh. "No special reason," I was told and I noted that they wore berets not helmets, a change to acknowledge the cease-fire.

UNIL reaching Belfast, I had seen very little to remind me of England and everything — pubs, people and scenery — to remind me of the Ireland I know so well. But Belfast is different — at least the center of it. With its grandiose Victorian buildings, it is far more like the towns of northern England: Manchester or Leeds or even Edinburgh or Glasgow in Scotland. But what I really wanted to see was the battleground, the Falls Road and the Shankill Road where Catholics and Protestants are still divided by a metal wall. Will it come down soon? Will the shops take down their protective boarding?

I had wanted to see the famous murals and the very first I saw was a gigantic image of the Virgin Mary. The next was a political message painted since the cease-fire on a wall just a few yards from the recently bombed Sinn Féin headquarters. It was topped with a dove of peace and included words like "Truth, Dialogue, Unity, Respect." Around it small children played cheerfully. This is the hopeful face of the Falls Road. The first graffiti I saw in the Protestant Shankill Road area suggested in unprintable terms what the IRA could do with its cease-fire. The second was more subtle: "The people of the Shankill accept the surrender of the IRA." Soldiers riding in the back of their armored cars wear helmets around here.

Rachel Billington wrote this for The New York Times.



Casino's Atrium, top right, and gaming rooms. Bottom, slots in the Café de Paris.

Monte Carlo Gambling Steps to a New Beat

By David Spanier

MONTE CARLO — After a hundred years of reverie, the sleeping princess of Monte Carlo is waking up. The casino, faded but still beautiful, is tapping its foot to a modern beat.

Saturday nights, the square is filled with a polyglot mixture of beau monde and backpackers. They have come in their thousands to pay court to the grande dame of European gambling. For after extensive painting and primping and refurbishment, the old casino has put on a new face. There are now four different casinos in Monte Carlo, but they are not finding it too easy to make money.

Gambling turnover, at about 1.02 billion francs (\$192 million), was 12 percent down on the year, according to the latest annual report of the SBM, as the elegantly named Société des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Étrangers à Monaco is known. The main difficulty in a climate of recession was the dearth of gamblers from Italy, traditionally Monaco's best market. Who cares about the money, anyway? The return on gambling is on a par with the principality's sale of postage stamps. The decline in the spending on gambling, according to the Monegasque accounts, reduced the net profit from the SBM's principal activity of gaming and hotels to a piffling 32 million francs in 1993-94, against 90 million the previous year.

What matters, so far as tourists in Monte Carlo are concerned, is that the casino built by the architect Charles Garnier in 1878, in the ornate style of his opera house in Paris, remains one of the sweetest confections Europe has to offer. (The cupolas on the roof are modeled, legend has it, after the bosom of a famous courtesan of the Belle Époque.)

On one side of the main square stands the stately Hôtel de Paris, its restaurant running down a long terrace. The tables are well patronized by American ladies who exemplify the Duchess of Windsor's advice: "One can never be too rich or too thin." On the other side, the crowded tables of the Café de Paris are filled with young lovers eating ice cream.

Up the steps to the casino flows a ragbag of tourists in jeans and T-shirts. No dress code here. All the gamblers need is a 50-franc ticket and a passport. A guard scans the faces to ensure the visitors are over 21. (Many are turned away.) The excited crowds contrast with the sumptuous setting. Such is their haste to hit the slot machines that they scarcely glance at the turn-of-the-century gilt and grandeur of the interior.

"Everyone wants to play at Monte Carlo," observes Francis Palmaro, the casino director, in an office musty with dark wood and old photographs. "We have a faithful core of old players who never desert us. But now we are attracting a

new clientele. Many of our best players come from Russia as well as France and Italy."

After entering the atrium, a marbled hall of 28 Ionic columns, the gamblers cross the Salle Renaissance, decorated in gold and white marble, to reach the Salle Europe, lit by eight monumental chandeliers. High murals depicting wistful Pre-Raphaelite damsels — summer, winter, spring and autumn — span the walls. The croupiers call this room *la cuisine* — the kitchen.

Here, the paradox of Monte Carlo's casino manifests itself most sharply. Amid all the fin de siècle splendor, the gambling lacks any style or presence. In the middle of the room stand three roulette tables. They make a dim contrast with the ornate surroundings. The play is slow, the lighting faint; a table of trente et quarante, the French card game, ambles along in the corner. Neither the players nor the croupiers seem worthy of the setting.

The atmosphere is a little brighter in the succeeding salons, open to anyone for 50 francs more. Here are blackjack and more roulette tables. Only in the so-called *super-privé*, where a few chosen players gather for *chemin de fer*, is there any sense of drama.

"Chemistry" is more than anything a game of manners because the players, most of whom are acquainted as comrades of the green baize, bet against each other, not the house. The English win or lose with a stiff upper lip. The Italians shout on brio when they hit a "natural" 8 or 9, the Orientals squ-e-e-e-e the cards out slowly.

THE SBM's other casinos are close. A minute downhill is Loews hotel, with its Sun Casino. This is a big, brightly-lit circle filled with slots, American-style. The room is open to anyone passing through, without fuss or entrance fee, a model for the kind of straightforward, in-house gaming seen increasingly in international resorts.

The third casino, in the summer months, is the Monte Carlo Sporting Club, a five-minute taxi ride on the seafloor. The casino, as bare of decoration as an airport waiting lounge, attracts the audiences from the cabaret in the Salle des Étoiles below, and the go-go nightclub Jimmy's. Low-level roulette and blackjack is the style. An occasional chemistry game in one of the super-privés may run on until breakfast.

Finally, in a bid to entertain the tourists who throng the sidewalk tables and give Monte Carlo its zest and color, the Café de Paris has a giant slot parlor. The ambience is cheap and cheerful, the players likewise. The slapdash way the place is run would make a Las Vegas professional blush with embarrassment. But that is the happy Monegasque way which, down the years, has made Monte Carlo synonymous with gambling.

David Spanier is a British journalist who frequently writes on the gambling scene.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Ladybird

Directed by Ken Loach. U.K. Maggie (Crissy Rock), abused in childhood, has drama deep in her makeup and has always been drawn to violent men. By the time she meets Jorge (Vladimir Vega), the children she had with four different men have been taken away. Gentle Jorge is determined to make a difference in her life, to give her new children. But the social system has Maggie down as an unfit mother and her new babies are wrested from her.

Ken Loach has kept to the spirit of his first films and refined his method. With screenwriter Rona Munro, he has turned a real story into a fiction that unfolds like an antique drama: Maggie is a doomed heroine, Jorge, the hero who wanted to save her, is caught up in her tragedy. The people surrounding the couple are not monsters, but a gray chorus of public servants. Crissy Rock, in her first screen role, won best actress in Berlin as Ladybird. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

Petits Arrangements avec les Morts

Directed by Pascale Ferran. France. On a beach in Brittany, Vincent (Didier Sandre) is building an elaborate castle in the sand. Nine-year old Jumbo (Guillaume Charras) promises to watch over the castle. The child and the man are linked by a subterranean drama in their lives: Jumbo's best friend has died and Vincent lost his sister in childhood. After Jumbo's story is played out, the camera moves along the beach to Vincent and his family: his brother François (Charles Berling) and sisters Zaza (Catherine Ferran) and Suzanne (Sabrina Lequain). Piece by piece, the mourning process of each family member is reassembled like a vast puzzle. Pascale Ferran has made an original and ambitious first film. Her way of

directing a superb cast says something for the Cassavetes influence on French cinema — Catherine Ferran as a Gena Rowlands character is especially fine. But there are some heavy-duty metaphors, and the narrative has a start-stop-and-rewind rhythm that makes the story hard to decipher. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

The Tropical People

Directed by Yojiro Takita. Japan. Japanese abroad seem to be a specialty of Takita and the writer, Nobuyoshi Isshiki. They earlier teamed on the salaryman-in-the-jungle comedy, "We Are All Alive," and now they have some fun ripping off compatriot tourists in Thailand. Misa Shimizu, the harried tour guide, mislays her awful group's passports. By the time she finds them she's been fired so

she decides to sell them on the black market. Helping her is an odd pair of swindlers, a half-Japanese bar owner and a typical Japanese student. Together they sting a couple of yakuza and get into deep trouble. All of this should be more fun than it is, but the pacing is so feeble, the gags so slow and the double-takes so prolonged that this comedy sinks to the bottom of the Klong. And just when it looks as though — in compensation as it were — the picture might be heading for a depiction of healthy tourism, everyone decides to settle for laughs. However, the viewer gets to see again the always appealing Misa Shimizu. She was also between two guys in "Okoge." Though these two are straight — sort of — she knows how to be likable and understanding and still have fun. (Donald Richie, IHT)

The ten best restaurants in the world rated by Patricia Wells.

Almost a year ago, the IHT's restaurant critic set out on a rare and ambitious gastronomic journey, a search for the 10 best restaurants in the world.

In month-to-month articles, she has been rating the top restaurants from region to region, and comparing them to one another: Hong Kong, Tokyo, the United States, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Britain, Switzerland, Germany.

With this month's feature on the restaurants of Italy, the round-the-world series is complete. Now readers will learn which of the more than 30 top restaurants covered have made it to Patricia Wells' definitive list.

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Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.



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Armani's Via Glamorosa

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Giorgio Armani took the Via Glamorosa. He made the path from flat shoes to vertiginous heels, and from plain to pretty seem smooth enough. His diversions into decoration — bows on the jacket and rippling frills on shorts — were a pleasure rather than a penance. But as the show ended with its only touch of bright color, you had to ask whether the fashion journey had been necessary.

Armani does what he does supremely well. That means not the little dresses slung from bra tops. (Heaven knows, there are enough of those elsewhere.) Armani's strength is the soft jacket. He reshaped it, stroking curved seams down the front or cutting a horizontal line across the breastbone.

The fashion perspective led inexorably to the bosom, but as a gentle tracing of the female form. The decade-long journey from the androgynous, oversized jacket to this curving, feminized version is the distillation of Armani's genius and the reason why he is the top-selling designer for American stores.

But Armani yearns to break out. Forget the jackets, the show seemed to say. Look! Dresses! They came out in layers of gauzy chiffon, often with shorts underneath, or those same divided skirts fluttered under long jackets. There were tunics in pallid organza or lingerie lace, although more convincing outfits were printed with faint flowers, like faded wallpaper.

Embossed patterns, sheer textures and white-on-white embroideries were the way Armani enriched a palette that was drained of color, all beige and white, with an occasionally dark gray like oily smoke, and the finale of bright chinoiserie embroideries.

Armani had to find a way forward after his pantsuits (the skirts have never been up to much) had reached fashion zen. But the dresses, and especially an injection of bras and lingerie, often looked forced. Are those whose religion is easy clothes going to wear spindly sandals, gather up their hair and paint on lip gloss? The stylists who

set the pace at so many fashion shows seemed to have got to Armani and imposed change, for its own sake.

But Armani threw a splendid post-show party in his new Palazzo Orsini — all ceiling frescoes and votive candles. Sophia Loren, revealing unstopable legs in a tailored black Armani dress, had the last word on Milan's glamour craze. "Glamour?" she said. "I think it's a magic word — you can't define it."

Prada's show Thursday proved that stylists rule the fashion world. Salable, wearable individual pieces — a silky sweater, a slim jacket, a narrow belt — were made to seem like a manifesto for Modern Fashion. Yet who, except the front row lineup, could understand the fashion logic of whipping thin belts round everything to give the models middle-aged spread? Of enlarging their million-dollar legs with white hose? And slicing shorts across the widest part of the thighs under completely sheer dresses?

Dresses made out of the nylon of Prada's signature bags would be equally baffling to most women.

Yet fashion today is like that. A cult for the initiated. Prada has a point of view about modern allure, with modest on-the-knee hemlines and simple, feminine dresses. Magazine editors are cheerleaders for the total look, but it has yet to prove it has a life outside the runway and photo spreads.

Fendi's show did not set any fashion agenda and — apart from striking swimsuits with cubist blocks of bright color — it seemed to offer a few thoughts from designer Karl Lagerfeld, rather than a finished collection. He played a familiar game of using an indeterminate base like bicycle shorts as a backdrop for jackets that were cut away at the front or with asymmetric handkerchief-point hems. One was reduced to a pair of sleeves, which is not what the fashion world has been waiting for. But in its dashed-off way, the show had some strong pieces — and swimsuits to dive for.

As some of the fashion crowd moves briefly to London, before next week's Paris showings, the consensus is that the Milan shows have put too much attention on discomfiting on the runway and too little on the quiet luxury that is the mainstay of Italian fashion exports.

But his venture into dresses looks forced as Milan shows end



The little dress slung from a bra, Armani's version.

The New Teen Romance

By Judith Newman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Worried that the Menendez brothers' trial, violent movies and talk-show depravity have numbed the United States' sense of moral outrage? Worry no more. It's there.

If you have any doubts, just walk into a bookstore and request a book about modeling geared toward prepubescent girls.

"You want what?" said a clerk at Books of Wonder, the children's bookstore in Manhattan. "I'm sorry, we wouldn't carry anything like that, thank God." At Tower Books a clerk glared and asked pointedly: "You want this book for your friend's kid? Do you like this friend?"

Move over Nancy Drew and Cherry Ames; make room for Paige, Kerri, Cassandra, Pia, Katrina, Naira and Kerri. These are the youthful heroines of a new series of young-adult novels, "Ford Supermodels of the World." They may not know how to dig for clues or dress a wound, but they sure know their way around a can of mousse.

The premise of the series: Thanks to the Ford Models agency — in real life, one of the world's leading agencies — six girls have been brought together from various points on the globe to live in a Manhattan apartment (scrupulously supervised by a "den mother") while trying to make it in the glamorous world of modeling.

Readers of the two books that have been issued so far, at \$3.99 each, can follow the 15- and 16-year-old models on their rounds as they learn about stylists, photographers and test shoots. They hang out at a coffee bar, have above-the-neck romances with age-appropriate guys and debate the finer points of makeup, hair and clothing with an intellectual rigor that bespeaks thousands of hours well spent in the company of Ken and Barbie.

Curiously absent from the early modeling experiences: drugs, smoking, anxiety about weight, bookers who expect large cash bonuses at Christmas and over-the-hill rock stars with scary haircuts. "Because young girls emulate models, we wanted to use the venue of the modeling business as the basis for a new life-style property," said

Richard Goldsmith, a former Disney executive whose company, Hollywood Ventures, brought Ford and Random House together for the series.

The books — by Christina Lowenstein, who writes for young adults under the pen name B. B. Calhoun — "are not about the modeling business per se," Goldsmith said. "They're about young girls out in the working world who are dealing with the problems all girls their age have," he said.

Each book, he said, has a message. For example, the first, "The New Me" (first printing, 50,000), tells girls to "Just Be Yourself," a lesson certain to take them far, but maybe not in the fashion industry.

Move over Nancy Drew; make room for Paige, Kerri, Cassandra, Pia.

Not surprisingly, David Elkind, a professor of child studies at Tufts University and the author of "The Hurried Child: Growing Up Too Fast, Too Soon" (Addison-Wesley, 1988), sees modeling as too passive a profession for 10-year-olds to aspire to. "I see this as just another example of the need for adults to market things to kids that takes precedence over what's in the best interest of the children," he said. "These books will probably do no more harm than kids' reading about ballerinas, another profession that very few kids will actually go into. But at least with ballet there's skills you can master."

And then there are the reactions of models themselves. As a teenager in Germany, Angela Spilker walked the runways for the likes of Claude Montana. She left the business after a few years, but recently returned, in her late 20s. "I love Eileen Ford," she said. "I think she's a great woman. But books like this, they're bull. Do you know how many people drop out of high school, come to Ford and don't make it?"

For her part, Eileen Ford, the doyenne of modeling agents, doesn't understand what the fuss is about. "Reading about models isn't going to make every girl in America feel she must become a model," she said. "When I was a kid I read every Nancy Drew novel I could save up the money for, and I didn't become a detective, did I?"

In fact, the real heroine of these books is the Ford modeling agency itself. The series consistently gives the impression that Ford is a kind of finishing school for pretty girls, not a business that profits from them.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunstforum der Bank Austria, tel: (1) 53124-5486, open daily, To Nov. 27: "Herbert Boeckl, 1894-1968." A retrospective of the work of the Austrian artist. The 70 paintings and 80 watercolors and drawings document his career from Austrian Expressionism as a younger contemporary of Kokoschka, Gerstl and Koller to his abstract work starting in the 1930s.

BELGIUM

Bruges
Groeningemuseum, tel: (50) 34-79-59, open daily, Continuing To Nov. 15: "Hans Memling: Five Centuries of Reality and Fiction." 40 works by Memling and 60 paintings, drawings and sculptures by his contemporaries in Bruges. It also includes period objects of the kind Memling painted.

Ghent
Museum voor Schone Kunsten, tel: (9) 222-1703, closed Mondays, To Nov. 27: "Meesterwerken van de Gotsche Beeldhouwkunst." An overview of the origins and development of the Late Gothic style in sculpture. The wood, stone and ivory sculptures come from the Benelux countries, northern France and Germany.

BRITAIN

London

Hayward Gallery, tel: (71) 928-3144, open daily, Jan. 8: "The Romantic Spirit in German Art 1790-1850." Explores the romantic tradition in German art and its relationship with Modernism. Includes 300 paintings, watercolors, prints and sculptures by Johann Heinrich Füssli, Caspar David Friedrich, Emil Nolde, Kandinsky, Klee, Beuys and Baselitz. To complement the exhibition, the Goethe Institute presents "Romantic Travellers: Romantic Germany in English Eyes c. 1790-1860." (Oct. 8 to Nov. 5).
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 494-5815, open daily, To Dec. 14: "The Glory of Venice: Art in the 18th Century." Includes cityscapes by Canaletto, Guardi and Bellotto, genre paintings by Tiepolo, scenes of Venetian life by Pietro Longhi and prison scenes by Piranesi.
Tate Gallery, tel: (71) 887-8000, open daily, Reopening of the Clore Gallery which houses the Tate collection of works by Turner. Approximately 170 works will be hung at any one time, with the collection arranged in chronological order. It is complemented by a presentation of Turner's life and times which includes letters, archive material and his early "Self-Portrait."

CANADA

Toronto

Art Gallery of Ontario, tel: (416) 977-0414, closed Tuesdays, Continuing To Dec. 31: "From and Beyond: Great French Paintings from the Barnes Foundation." In-



A 16th-century Japanese helmet, in Madrid; detail of "Liegende Akt" by Herbert Boeckl, in a Vienna show.

cludes 80 Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Modernist paintings from the collection of Dr. Albert O. Barnes in Philadelphia. Includes works by Renoir, Matisse, Cézanne, Picasso, Manet and Modigliani, among others.

FRANCE

Lyon
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: 78-28-07-88, closed Mondays and Tuesdays, To Dec. 18: "Maurice Denis, 1870-1943." 200 paintings, drawings and art objects, ranging from small Nabi paintings of the 1890s to large complex figure groups in pale colors by the French painter and illustrator. The exhibition will travel to Cologne, Liverpool and Amsterdam.

FIAC, Oct. 8 to 16: The annual contemporary art fair, featuring 160 galleries from around the world. Single-artist shows devoted to Bazaine, Arman, Picasso's frescoes and Louis Pons, among others.
Grande Halle de la Villette, tel: (1) 40-03-75-75, open daily, To Jan. 8: "On a Retrouvé le Trésor du Japon." The San Diego was sunk in 1900 in the China Sea and recently discovered. Together with a presentation of the recovery, the exhibition features Ming porcelain, silverware,

and miscellaneous objects found in the holds of the galleon.

Grand Palais, tel: 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays, Continuing To Jan. 9: "Gustave Caillebotte, 1848-1894." A retrospective of 89 paintings and 28 drawings by the French Impressionist painter. Caillebotte organized and financed exhibitions of Impressionist paintings and left his own collection to the French state. Also, to Jan. 2: "Nicolas Poussin." More than 100 paintings and 135 drawings documenting the 17th-century French painter's artistic evolution from his Baroque compositions to the mythological paintings and the biblical subjects.

Institut du Monde Arabe, tel: 40-51-38-38, closed Mondays, To Jan. 15: "Dorador: Das Gold der Fürstentümer." The exhibition features watercolors, sculptures and engravings created during Delacroix's visit to North Africa in 1832, as a member of the entourage of Louis Philippe's ambassador to the Sultan of Morocco.

Musée Carnavalet, tel: 42-72-21-13, closed Mondays, To Dec. 11: "Les Anglais à Paris au XIXe Siècle." Soon after their victory at Waterloo, the English came to Paris as tourists. The exhibition features watercolors, including views of Paris by English artists such as Bonington, Boys, Calton and Holland, as well as numerous

Anglophobic caricatures by often anonymous French artists.

Musée du Louvre, tel: 40-20-50-50, closed Tuesdays, To Dec. 19: "D'Outre-Manche: L'Art Britannique dans les Collections Publiques Françaises." The evolution of British art from the end of the 16th century to 1850, through 230 paintings, engravings, drawings and sculptures. Features engravings by Hogarth, portraits by Reynolds and Gainsborough, watercolors by Bonington, landscapes by Constable and Turner.

Musée d'Orsay, tel: 45-49-11-11, closed Mondays, To Jan. 8: "Ingres, Courbet, Monet, Rodin, Gauguin: Les Oubliés du Caire." 120 paintings, sculptures and drawings from the Egyptian national collections, including Dorador: Das Gold der Fürstentümer, works by Orientalist painters, sculptures by Carpeaux and Rodin, and Impressionist works.

GERMANY

Berlin
Alte Museum, tel: (30) 20-35-55-20, closed Mondays, To Jan. 8: "El Dorador: Das Gold der Fürstentümer." Mainly from the Gold Museum in Bogotá, Pre-Columbian gold items.

Frankfurt
Schirn Kunsthalle, tel: (69) 299-

882-0, closed Mondays, To Nov. 27: "Nicholas de Stael: Retrospective." 80 oil paintings and numerous works on paper, often related to the exhibited paintings. The Russian-born painter worked in Paris during and after World War II and developed an abstract style. He committed suicide at age 41.

Leipzig
Museum der bildenden Künste, tel: (341) 31-31-02, closed Mondays, To Nov. 5: "Lucas Cranach: Ein Maler der Reformation." More than 200 items, including 54 works by the 16th-century German painter and engraver. Features religious paintings, portraits and animal studies.

IRELAND

Dublin
The Irish Museum of Modern Art, tel: (1) 671-8565, closed Mondays, To Jan. 15: "From Beyond the Pale." A series of exhibitions and artists' projects exploring the links between art in the 1950s and at the beginning of the century. The first exhibition, "Picasso to Koons," includes works by Picasso, Duchamp, Warhol, Beuys and Koons.

ISRAEL

Art Focus, Oct. 1 to Nov. 10: Israeli

art of the last 10 years by 750 artists in six venues: museums, art schools, noncommercial galleries and artists' studios. It includes paintings, sculptures, photography and installations.

ITALY

Florence
Luigi Pecci Museum of Modern Art, tel: (574) 570-0000, closed Tuesdays, To Oct. 30: "Gli Ulissi Scogni." More than 100 works, including paintings, sculptures, drawings and etchings created by the artist during the last 15 years of his life.

Chiesa di S. Stefano degli Agostiniani in Empoli, To Dec. 11: "Il Pontorno a Empoli." Features works by the 16th-century Italian Mannerist painter Pontorno, who spent his last years in the district of Empoli. It also includes paintings by other masters of the early 16th century, such as Andrea del Sarto and Fra Bartolomeo.

Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, tel: (41) 520-8788, closed Sundays, To Oct. 31: "Aldo Manuzio and the Venetian Mile, 1494-1515." An exhibition of more than 150 books and related manuscripts from the Aldine Press, founded by Aldo Manuzio in Venice 500 years ago.

JAPAN

Tokyo
Hara Museum of Contemporary Art, tel: (3) 3445-0651, open daily, To Nov. 5: "Yasunao Momura: Rembrandt Room." Momura uses photography to superimpose himself into masterworks of Eastern and Western art. His creations have included him as Manet's "Fille d'Artiste" and as Pre-Raphaelite maidens. The exhibition features 26 works based on portraits by Rembrandt.

RUSSIA

Moscow
Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (85) 203-99-10, To Oct. 16: "Ludovik Bourgeois: The Locus of Memory." Works 1982-1993: 27 sculptures and 30 drawings in watercolor, charcoal, pencil, and oil from 1982 to the present time illustrate the themes which have long obsessed the American artist: gender, sexuality and the rights to freedom and individuality.

SPAIN

Madrid
Fundación Juan March, tel: (1) 435-42-40, open daily, To Jan. 22: "Tesoros del Arte Japonés: Periodo Edo 1815-1868." Documents artistic creation during the Edo Period. Features prints and folding screens, ukiyo-e drawings, ceramics, lacquerware, and weapons. All the objects are on loan from the Fuji Museum in Tokyo.

SWITZERLAND

Basel
Kunstmuseum, tel: (61) 271-0445, closed Mondays, To Nov. 27: "Far-nah Lager 1911-1924: Le Rythme de la Vie Moderne." Presents the first artistic phase of the French artist and includes monumental paintings, ab-

stract paintings, gouache drawings as well as still lifes and interiors.

UNITED STATES

Kansas City
Kemper Museum of Contemporary Art and Design, tel: (816) 756-1803, closed Mondays, To Dec. 4: "O'Keeffe's Canyon Suite." The new Kemper Museum, designed by Gunnar Birkerts, launches its temporary exhibitions program with 28 watercolors and two paintings by Georgia O'Keeffe. The permanent collection includes modern American paintings and works on paper, as well as several monumental sculptures.

New York
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, open To Jan. 10: "Cy Twombly: A Retrospective." Twombly has pursued a form of painting that combines elements of gestural abstraction, drawing and writing. The exhibition surveys the American artist's career with rarely seen works drawn from European private collections. It includes 45 paintings, 45 works on paper and a selection of sculptures. The exhibition will travel to Houston, Los Angeles and Berlin.

Pierpont Morgan Library, tel: (212) 685-0008, closed Mondays, To Nov. 20: "A Chief of Ideas: Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century." An exhibition of letters, manuscripts, love letters and

a small selection of personal memorabilia commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Voltaire.

Philadelphia
Museum of Art, tel: (215) 684-7860, closed Mondays To Nov. 20: "Japanese Design: A Survey Since 1950." An overview of Japanese design over the last 40 years. More than 200 objects ranging from the Sony Walkman, hand-held TVs, to furniture and clothing by designers such as Issey Miyake.

Washington
National Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 542-6353, To Dec. 31: "Robert Frank: Moving Out." A selection of photographs shot by Frank in Switzerland after World War II, images of his travels in Europe and the Americas and portraits of his friends and fellow artists. The exhibition will travel to Yokohama, Japan, Zurich, Amsterdam, New York and Los Angeles.

Corcoran Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 638-3211, closed Tuesdays, To Jan. 2: "Louis Bourgeois: The Locus of Memory." Works 1982-1993: 27 sculptures and 30 drawings in watercolor, charcoal, pencil, and oil from 1982 to the present time illustrate the themes which have long obsessed the American artist: gender, sexuality and the rights to freedom and individuality.

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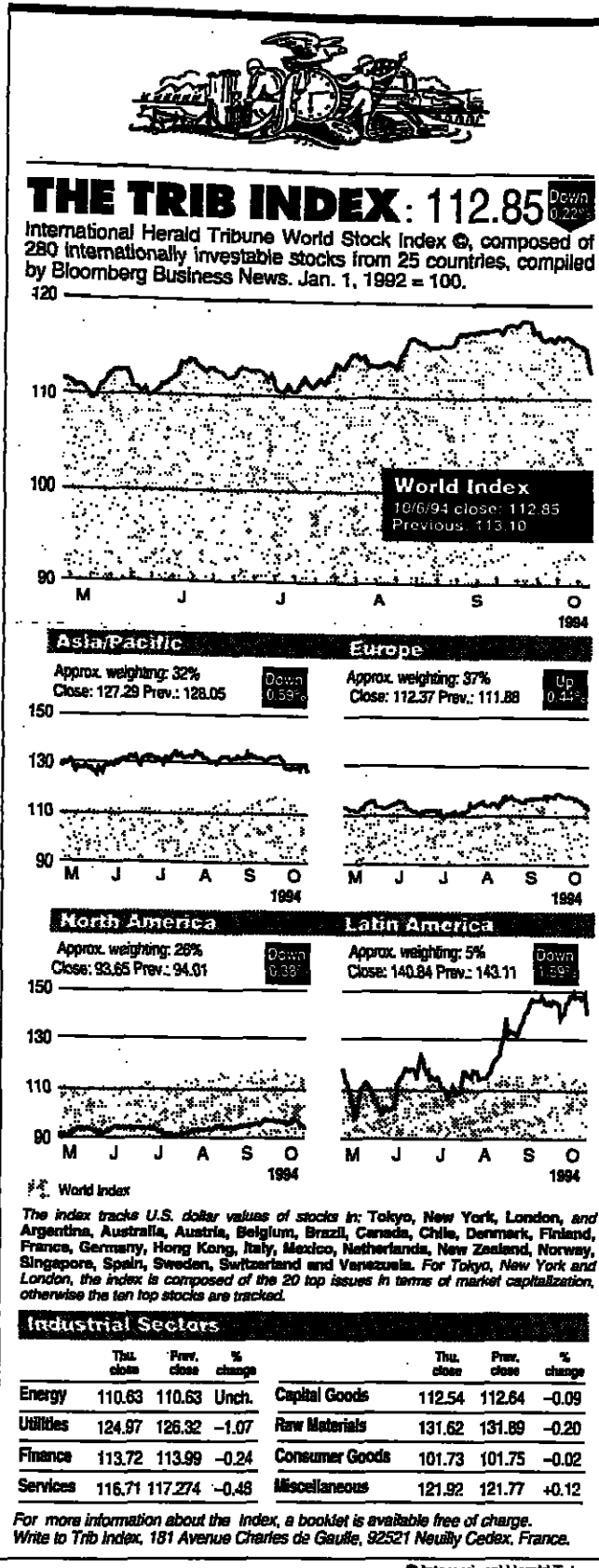
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Protesters Go to the Markets

French Workers Fight Privatizing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Hundreds of French workers invaded the Paris Bourse on Thursday, halting trading in financial futures and options, to protest the partial sale of the carmaker Renault and other privatizations.

The workers, from the General Labor Confederation, or CGT, the trade union that organized the demonstration, said they were protesting not only the sale by the government of its 49 percent stake in Renault but all privatization in France.

"Renault is just the first step. They will be privatizing the railways next," one protester said.

Trading at the MATIF, the French international futures and options exchange, was brought to a standstill after the protesters entered the exchange.

"The stock exchange is a highly symbolic place where thousands of jobs have been destroyed in recent months," said Daniel Sanchez, an official of the labor federation.

The federation said it planned further protests this month, including a demonstration at the Paris Auto Show.

Separately, one-third of the work force walked out in a protest over work methods at the Japanese-owned Sharp photocopy factory at Soultz in eastern France, trade union officials said.

In addition, unions representing workers at Parier SA, the French mineral water company bought by Nestlé SA in 1992, asked the European Court on Thursday to reverse the company's acquisition. The protest was organized by the CGT, which said 1,000 workers participated.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Horning Into Hong Kong

An Indonesian Lesson From First Pacific

By Kevin Murphy
 International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Without a long colonial history behind it, First Pacific Co. has dwelt in the shadow of Hong Kong's biggest hongs, or trading houses, during its comparatively short struggle for consistent profits and respectability.

The committee revising the benchmark Hang Seng stock index recently snubbed the company, which is controlled by Indonesian interests. But it has gradually been transformed nevertheless into an investors' darling.

The index that First Pacific was not invited to join after five Jardine Matheson companies decided to be delisted has fallen 22 percent this year as the Hong Kong market has foundered on nervousness about China's economy, U.S. interest rates and local property prices.

First Pacific has had a better time of it. With strong, diversified earnings growth and a rapidly expanding telecommunications business, First Pacific stock has risen 27 percent since the beginning of the year. The stock closed Thursday at 535 Hong Kong dollars (70 U.S. cents), down 15 Hong Kong cents.

The company recently reported that its first-half net profit rose 81 percent, to \$64.4 million on \$1.64 billion in revenue.

"This is an 8 to 9 dollar stock," Kirk Sweeney of Lehman Brothers said. He added that First Pacific's stock price made it "the cheapest telecommunications company in Asia today."

The company, started in 1981 with five em-

ployees and \$1.5 million, served as the overseas investment arm of the Salim family of Indonesia and some of its associates. But it quickly amassed a broad collection of holdings.

First Pacific has recently won its portfolio into four main lines of business: banking; real estate development and management; consumer marketing and distribution; and, increasingly, telecommunications.

Investors clearly understood when First Pacific bought into the Dutch marketing and distribution group Hagemeyer NV. Investments in property and consumer-product distribution in Hong Kong, Thailand, Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines were also seen as logical.

But analysts said an overactive corporate development unit made a state of other acquisitions that stretched First Pacific's assets and mystified potential investors.

"I don't make any apologies for our acquisition phase in the 1980s," said Manuel V. Pangilinan, who has been First Pacific's managing director since its start. "Without it we could never have achieved our current size, but we are actively trying to reduce the complexity of the group."

In the past two years, First Pacific has ceased making acquisitions at the holding-company level. It has been selling off noncore assets to bolster existing businesses such as Berli Jucker Co., a consumer-goods company that is listed in Bangkok, and Metro Pacific, a Philippine conglomerate.

The company plans to sell an 80 percent stake in United Savings Bank of California to

See PACIFIC, Page 17

Kidder to Cut Staff by 10% as Losses Mount

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Kidder, Peabody Group Inc. said Thursday it would slash its staff by 10 percent, pare its costs by \$100 million and cut its balance sheet in an effort to stem mounting losses.

The unit of General Electric Co. unit now has about 5,000 employees worldwide. It is suffering from losses of more than \$300 million this year and a bond trading scandal that led to the departures of top officials.

Kidder plans to trim its balance sheet assets to as little as \$50 billion by the end of the year from about \$80 billion now. The firm had \$106 billion of assets in March.

Kidder also will transfer its \$6.7 billion portfolio of collateralized mortgage obligations to GE's financial unit, GE Capital. Rising interest rates this year caused values of Kidder's holdings of those securities, which was as large as \$15.8 billion in March, to tumble. Wall Street creates collateralized mortgage obligations by bundling home mortgages and cutting the bundles into bonds tailored to investor preferences.

The 129-year-old securities firm said it planned to reduce costs by remaining in lower Manhattan and extending its leases for 15 years. Kidder said last year it would relocate to the GE Building in Rockefeller Center in midtown Manhattan. The decision will boost the firm's cash flow by about \$100 million.

Kidder did not say where it would cut jobs. The company will focus on "select industries where the firm has proven leadership strengths in terms of industry knowledge, research abilities, product structures and distribution and trading strengths," said Dennis Dammann, chairman and chief executive, and Denis Hayden, president and chief operating officer.

Employees said Monday that the firm was expected to drop businesses that have not been profitable or been central to its operations, such as foreign exchange, stock options operations and some futures businesses.

Cuts of 10 percent are the biggest reduction this year at a major firm on Wall Street, where earnings have slumped with the end of a three-year

bond market rally. Salomon Inc. said Thursday it would report a loss of \$100 million for the third quarter.

Merrill Lynch & Co., Smith Barney Inc. and CS First Boston are among the other big firms that have cut back staff.

Regarding the bond scandal, Kidder took a \$210 million charge against earnings in the first quarter after it accused its former chief U.S. government bond trader, Joseph Jett, of inflating the firm's pretax profits by \$550 million. Mr. Jett has denied the allegations.

Separately, a New York state judge rejected a request by Mr. Jett to force arbitrators to hold an expedited hearing on his request that Kidder pay his legal fees. The judge also threw out Kidder's attempt to dismiss all of Mr. Jett's claims.

Salomon Sees Loss In Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Salomon Inc. said Thursday it expected to report an after-tax loss for the third quarter of about \$100 million, mainly because of losses in trading for its own account.

Salomon said its client-driven businesses also would post a loss, although results improved from the second quarter, after being affected by weakness in underwriting volume and customer trading activity.

In addition, the company's commodities trading business, the Phibro Division, will post a pretax loss for the quarter.

The company said it would release its earnings around Oct. 20.

Salomon joins British securities houses Hambros PLC and S.G. Warburg and Dresdner Bank AG of Germany, which this week warned shareholders of poor earnings, mostly related to own-account trading. (Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Scandal Shakes Taipei Bourse

Investors Bail Out After Brokers Can't Cover Checks

By Kevin Murphy
 International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Even by the wild and woolly standard of gamesmanship on the Taipei stock market, Thursday was a bit much.

Officials suspended the operations of two brokerages linked to one of Taiwan's largest conglomerates, the Hualon Corp., after a check-bouncing scandal bounced out of control and four brokerages defaulted on pay-

ments of up to 6.6 billion Taiwan dollars (\$252 million).

And, moving quickly to the airport just after dawn, authorities detained four executives linked to the company before they boarded an early morning flight to Hong Kong.

Investors acted quickly, too. For a second day in a row, they dumped shares on Taipei's stock market, where the weighted-price index recently hit a four-year high.

It was the deepest sell-off in nine months. The weighted price index fell 4.19 percent Thursday and has lost 7.47 percent in the past two days.

"The arrest of Hualon officials was another serious blow to the market after it suffered the unexpected setback yesterday," Huang Yuan-li, with National Securities, told Reuters. "The market has lost all rationality now."

The head of Hualon, James Oung Tsang-ming, one of the most adventurous investors on Taiwan's exchange and member of

Taiwan's legislature, has been a familiar figure in previous squabbles that have rocked the Taiwan market. He has sometimes been questioned by securities officials.

The Taipei market, one of the most active and volatile in Asia, had been roaring ahead on anticipation that the ruling Nationalist Party, facing difficult December elections, would encourage a sustained rally.

But now, the big individual investors that have poured so much money into the market are short of cash. Ben Chen, who heads the Taiwan operations of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, told Bloomberg Business News in Taipei.

The latest storm arose Tuesday, when Hung Fu Securities defaulted on as much as 200 million dollars of checks. On Thursday, Hung Fu and Riches Securities reportedly defaulted on more, along with Feng Shan

See TAIPEI, Page 16

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Class War Must Not Spoil Trade Debate

By Reginald Dale
 International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A nasty whiff of class warfare is contaminating the current American debate on trade. It has been introduced by opponents of the Uruguay Round world trade pact, who seek to brand the agreement as a conspiracy by the political and business establishment against regular working people.

Now that approval of the pact has been delayed in both houses of Congress for nearly two months, these acrimonious accusations are likely to get even more shrill.

In the populist version, the heroes of the battle are average Americans struggling to make ends meet and protect their jobs in a rapidly changing world. The villains are foreigners out to undermine American interests, in league with a supposed "elite" inside the United States that disdains the needs and rights of the general population.

The same kind of rhetoric was heard last month on a smaller scale after local supporters of a new Disney theme park in Virginia's horse country blamed "fat cats" and outsiders for the project's defeat — and the consequent loss of jobs.

In the trade debate, the bitterness is apparent nationwide. The White House, both major political parties and the media are accused of conniving to sell out American sovereignty and export jobs to the Third World to swell the profits of multinational corporations.

Just as the inhabitants of Virginia's

Prince William County thought the decision on Disney should have been theirs alone, so the more isolationist Uruguay Round opponents believe that America should assert its "rights" regardless of the rest of the world. The level of debate has sunk pretty low.

Supporters of the pact who appear on television call-in shows are immediately bombarded with insulting telephone calls on the air and deluged with hate mail afterwards.

Some of this is the coordinated work of right-wing groups that may support

Popular concern about free trade could rise as the world economy becomes increasingly global.

former presidential candidates Ross Perot or Pat Buchanan. But it is difficult to gauge their real strength.

Not all the pact's opponents are waging class warfare. Many have genuine, if exaggerated, fears that freer trade would diminish U.S. sovereignty and threaten the environment. Some, like Senator Ernest F. Hollings, who has single-handedly held up the pact in the Senate, are unabashed, old-fashioned protectionists.

Amazingly, there have been virtually no nationwide opinion polls on the Uruguay Round agreement since it was

concluded in Geneva last December. The polls that have been taken show widespread ignorance of the subject.

That ignorance is dangerous, because some pollsters believe it is easy to turn people into opponents of the pact by providing them with very little information — or in many cases misinformation.

Conscious of these cross-currents, politicians have become increasingly nervous. One reason for this week's decision to delay a vote in the House of Representatives was the reluctance of many members to commit themselves to the pact so soon before the midterm elections.

But it is likely that popular concern about freer trade will rise as the world economy becomes increasingly global, further fostering class antagonism.

In the industrial countries, those most likely to benefit from the changes shaking the world economy, particularly the introduction of new technologies, will be the most highly educated. The losers will be the less skilled workers.

The salary gap between Americans with and without college educations, which had been closing up to 1979, suddenly turned around and widened rapidly in the 1980s.

So far, however, the Clinton administration has done a rotten job of calming these divisive anxieties — and of explaining the trade pact's vital importance. If the White House had played its political cards more skillfully, the pact would already be ratified. Now it's even more important to disarm the wagers of class warfare before they do worse damage.

Camdessus Will Stick to His Guns on Aid

By Alan Friedman
 International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Four days after the Group of Seven industrialized countries firmly rejected his proposal for \$52 billion of new financial aid for developing countries, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund said Thursday he would press for its approval.

"I have no reason to change the proposal on the table," said Michel Camdessus, speaking in Madrid at the end of one of the most contentious IMF/World Bank annual meetings in recent years. He added that he was confident a compromise would be reached "in the coming weeks."

Mr. Camdessus' remarks rep-

resented a remarkably defiant stance for a man who was castigated by officials of the United States and other G-7 countries for having taken a partisan position on the aid package even though he is nominally only an international bureaucrat.

Mr. Camdessus said there was "still a feeling of cooperation that will help finalize a solution that is acceptable to all." But he added that no IMF member was "in a position to totally impose its views" concerning the proposal.

Mr. Camdessus also took a swipe at the position held by Germany, which has opposed his aid proposal on the grounds that creating 36 billion Special Drawing Rights (\$53 billion), the IMF's artificial currency,

would be inflationary. He contended that "nobody believes that 36 billion SDRs would in any way be an inflationary factor."

On Sunday, a dispute erupted at the Madrid meeting when Mr. Camdessus sided with Third World countries who eventually blocked a compromise offer from the Group of Seven that would have been worth \$23.4 billion. The poor countries, emboldened by Mr. Camdessus' support, also killed a separate financial assistance program intended mainly for former Soviet-bloc states.

The feud between G-7 countries on the one hand and Mr. Camdessus and poorer nations on the other marked the 50th anniversary of the IMF and

World Bank. It also overshadowed discussion of the encouraging outlook for world economic recovery.

Although Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen of the United States made a point of adopting a conciliatory tone as part of a damage-control campaign this week, both U.S. and European officials of G-7 countries have been privately furious with Mr. Camdessus.

The IMF chief himself, who conceded only that he was "possibly too immodest," made repeated references during the Madrid meetings to "my agenda" and behaved as though he had political power despite his role as an international civil servant.

U.S. House Delays Vote On Trade

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Stymied by election-year politics, leaders from both parties in the House of Representatives have decided to postpone until after the November elections a vote on legislation to allow the United States to participate in a new worldwide trade agreement.

The Senate decided last week to hold a session after the Thanksgiving holiday in late November to vote on the measure.

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said Wednesday night that the delay did not mean the measure would not ultimately be enacted.

Mr. Foley and the other Democratic leaders decided to postpone the final vote because almost all Republicans planned to vote against a resolution that would have allowed the vote this week.

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| Brussels | 1.710 | 2.448 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.380 | — |
| Frankfurt | 1.710 | 2.448 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.380 | — |
| London (a) | 1.710 | 2.448 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.380 | — |
| Madrid | 1.710 | 2.448 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.380 | — |
| Milan | 1.710 | 2.448 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.380 | — |
| New York (b) | 1.710 | 2.448 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.380 | — |
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| Zurich | 1.710 | 2.448 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.380 | — |
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| 1 SDR | 1.710 | 2.448 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.380 | — |

Source: Reuters. *Livros Bank* Bank rates available in interbank deposits of \$1 million.

Notes: (a) New York; (b) London; (c) Zurich; (d) Frankfurt; (e) Milan; (f) Paris; (g) Tokyo; (h) Brussels; (i) Amsterdam; (j) London; (k) Zurich; (l) Frankfurt; (m) Milan; (n) Paris; (o) Tokyo; (p) Brussels; (q) Amsterdam; (r) London; (s) Zurich; (t) Frankfurt; (u) Milan; (v) Paris; (w) Tokyo; (x) Brussels; (y) Amsterdam; (z) London; (aa) Zurich; (ab) Frankfurt; (ac) Milan; (ad) Paris; (ae) Tokyo; (af) Brussels; (ag) Amsterdam; (ah) London; (ai) Zurich; (aj) Frankfurt; (ak) Milan; (al) Paris; (am) Tokyo; (an) Brussels; (ao) Amsterdam; (ap) London; (aq) Zurich; (ar) Frankfurt; (as) Milan; (at) Paris; (au) Tokyo; (av) Brussels; (aw) Amsterdam; (ax) London; (ay) Zurich; (az) Frankfurt; (ba) Milan; (bb) Paris; (bc) Tokyo; (bd) Brussels; (be) Amsterdam; (bf) London; (bg) Zurich; (bh) Frankfurt; (bi) Milan; (bj) Paris; (bk) Tokyo; (bl) Brussels; (bm) Amsterdam; (bn) London; (bo) Zurich; (bp) Frankfurt; (bq) Milan; (br) Paris; (bs) Tokyo; (bt) Brussels; (bu) Amsterdam; (bv) London; (bw) Zurich; 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(et) Paris; (eu) Tokyo; (ev) Brussels; (ew) Amsterdam; (ex) London; (ey) Zurich; (ez) Frankfurt; (fa) Milan; (fb) Paris; (fc) Tokyo; (fd) Brussels; (fe) Amsterdam; (ff) London; (fg) Zurich; (fh) Frankfurt; (fi) Milan; (fj) Paris; (fk) Tokyo; (fl) Brussels; (fm) Amsterdam; (fn) London; (fo) Zurich; (fp) Frankfurt; (fq) Milan; (fr) Paris; (fs) Tokyo; (ft) Brussels; (fu) Amsterdam; (fv) London; (fw) Zurich; (fx) Frankfurt; (fy) Milan; (fz) Paris; (ga) Tokyo; (gb) Brussels; (gc) Amsterdam; (gd) London; (ge) Zurich; (gf) Frankfurt; (gg) Milan; (gh) Paris; (gi) Tokyo; (gj) Brussels; (gk) Amsterdam; (gl) London; (gm) Zurich; (gn) Frankfurt; (go) Milan; (gp) Paris; (gq) Tokyo; (gr) Brussels; (gs) Amsterdam; (gt) London; (gu) Zurich; (gv) Frankfurt; (gw) Milan; (gx) Paris; (gy) Tokyo; (gz) Brussels; (ha) Amsterdam; (hb) London; (hc) Zurich; (hd) Frankfurt; (he) Milan; (hf) Paris; (hg) Tokyo; (hh) Brussels; (hi) Amsterdam; (hj) London; (hk) Zurich; (hl) Frankfurt; (hm) Milan; (hn) Paris; (ho) Tokyo; 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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Move Lower On Rate Pessimism

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell for a fourth day on Thursday amid concern that a report on employment due Friday would show that the economy

lowest reading since July. Shares of automakers, retailers and computer software companies suffered the sharpest falls.

If the report on September employment shows that the economy added more than the 254,000 jobs analysts generally expected, the Fed could move to rein in economic growth by raising rates a sixth time this year, analysts said.

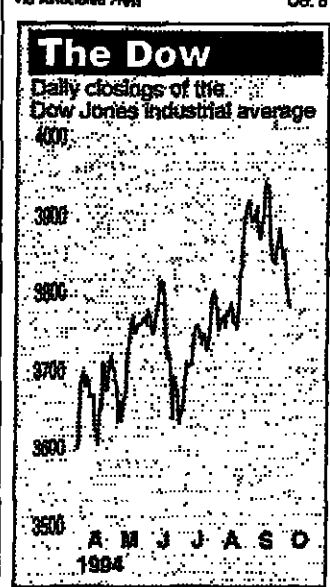
Shares of Apple fell 1 1/2 percent, after rallying 4 1/2 percent, on Wednesday amid speculation the company might be the subject of a takeover or major investment by Motorola. Both companies declined to comment.

Dynatech rallied 3 1/2 to 25 as the intermediate-term rating for the electronics company was raised Thursday to "above average" from "neutral" by Merrill Lynch.

Shares of retailers declined after companies reported sluggish September same-store sales.

The S&P index of general merchandise retailers fell 0.81 to 45.11, led by Wal-Mart, which slumped 1/2 to 22 1/2. The apparel retailers' index fell 4.40 to 259.45, led by TJX's drop of 2 1/2 to 17 1/2.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index slipped 1.16 to 452.36, its



NYSE Most Active

| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

NASDAQ Most Active

| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

AMEX Most Active

| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 102225 | 15 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

Dow Jones Averages

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Indus | 3784.45 | 3797.47 | 3784.14 | -17.33 |
| Transp. | 1442.25 | 1447.21 | 1435.25 | -1.99 |
| Comp | 1204.10 | 1211.25 | 1205.25 | -1.85 |

Standard & Poor's Indexes

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Industrials | 539.20 | 536.11 | 536.39 | -1.29 |
| Transp. | 352.50 | 348.23 | 348.57 | -0.35 |
| Utilities | 149.35 | 148.68 | 148.51 | -0.17 |
| Finance | 421.17 | 419.4 | 420.5 | +0.1 |
| SP 500 | 454.69 | 452.13 | 452.36 | -0.23 |
| SP 100 | 421.38 | 418.44 | 418.74 | -0.3 |

NYSE Indexes

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Composite | 250.82 | 249.79 | 249.93 | -0.14 |
| Industrials | 315.15 | 313.73 | 313.89 | -0.26 |
| Transp. | 226.69 | 224.37 | 224.36 | -0.33 |
| Utility | 301.16 | 299.35 | 299.71 | -0.44 |
| Finance | 201.54 | 200.73 | 200.93 | -0.20 |

NASDAQ Indexes

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Composite | 747.77 | 743.89 | 743.89 | -3.88 |
| Industrials | 759.55 | 757.23 | 757.23 | -2.32 |
| Banks | 750.02 | 748.94 | 749.94 | -1.08 |
| Insurance | 931.16 | 927.53 | 927.53 | -3.63 |
| Finance | 917.68 | 915.22 | 916.62 | -1.06 |
| Transp. | 697.16 | 691.09 | 692.64 | -1.45 |

AMEX Stock Index

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Dow Jones Bond Averages | | | |
| | Close | Chg. | % |
| 10-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |
| 20-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |
| 30-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |
| 5-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |
| 7-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |
| 10-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |
| 15-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |
| 20-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |
| 25-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |
| 30-Year | 117.10 | +0.10 | +0.09 |

Dow Jones Bond Averages

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 30 Bonds | 97.42 | 97.42 | -0.02 |
| 100 Bonds | 97.42 | 97.42 | -0.02 |
| 100 Bonds | 97.42 | 97.42 | -0.02 |
| 100 Bonds | 97.42 | 97.42 | -0.02 |
| 100 Bonds | 97.42 | 97.42 | -0.02 |

NYSE Diary

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|-----|------|------|
| Advanced | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Declined | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Unchanged | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Unchanged | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Unchanged | 199 | 199 | 0 |

AMEX Diary

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|-----|------|------|
| Advanced | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Declined | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Unchanged | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Unchanged | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Unchanged | 199 | 199 | 0 |

NASDAQ Diary

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-----------|-----|------|------|
| Advanced | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Declined | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Unchanged | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Unchanged | 199 | 199 | 0 |
| Unchanged | 199 | 199 | 0 |

Spot Commodities

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|------|------|------|
| Aluminum | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0 |

Drop in Debt Boosts Schneider Net

Bloomberg Business News
PARIS — The electrical engineering company Schneider SA said Thursday net profit rose 58 percent, to 345 million French francs (\$65 million), in the first half of 1994, after it was able to reduce the financing costs of its debt by 30 percent.

The company said that profit for the full year was likely to show even more marked improvement.

Operating profit in the first half rose 10.4 percent, to 1.5 million francs, while sales, not including divestitures and acquisitions, rose 3.6 percent, to 27.9 billion francs.

Profit had risen 33 percent in 1993 after operating profit from industrial activities held up better than expected in a lukewarm economy.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

Metals

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

Financial

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH STERLING (L.F.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH POUND (M.A.T.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (L.F.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (M.A.T.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (L.F.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
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| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (M.A.T.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
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3-MONTH EURO (L.F.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
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3-MONTH EURO (M.A.T.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (L.F.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (M.A.T.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (L.F.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (M.A.T.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (L.F.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (M.A.T.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (L.F.F.)

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|---------|---------|------|
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |
| Aluminum | 1425.00 | 1425.00 | 0 |

3-MONTH EURO (M.A.T.F.)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|
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| 81.35 | 70.95 Oct 94 | 72.05 | 72.05 |
| 88.00 | 72.40 Nov 94 | 72.60 | 71.90 |
| 80.95 | 72.00 Jan 95 | 72.05 | 71.40 |
| 80.25 | 71.29 Mar 95 | 71.22 | 70.80 |
| 76.90 | 71.03 Apr 95 | 70.95 | 70.60 |
| 76.30 | 70.70 May 95 | 70.42 | 70.25 |
| 73.05 | 70.80 Jun 95 | 70.42 | |

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EU Set to Approve More Aid for Bull

Agence France-Presse
BRUSSELS — Karel Van Miert, the European competition commissioner, gave his blessing Thursday to a package of state aid valued at 11.1 billion French francs (\$2 billion) to the state-controlled computer company Groupe Bull, a source at the European Commission said.

The commission, which has been studying the group's restructuring plan since it blocked a final tranche of 2.5 billion francs of aid in January, will not make a definitive decision until Wednesday.

But Mr. Van Miert's support makes it highly likely the package will be given the green light, setting the scene for a new row over French subsidies for companies.

This week, the British government, backed by seven European airlines, said it would take the commission to the European Court of Justice to contest the approval of 20 billion francs in aid for Air France.

The French government, which announced the restructuring plan for Bull in October 1993, has said the cash represents a final injection necessary to allow the computer group, which has had losses of more

than 20 billion francs over the last four years, to be privatized.

According to the commission source, Mr. Van Miert backed the capital injection because he was convinced the cost-cutting strategy put in place by Jean-Marie Descarpentries, chairman of Bull, was working and that the target of breaking even in 1995 was attainable.

Commission approval could also clear the way for NEC Corp. of Japan, which holds 4.4 percent of Bull's capital, to significantly increase its holding.

Mr. Descarpentries, who aims to reduce the state's holding in the group to below 50 percent this year, appealed publicly for industrial partners in March when the group announced losses of 5 billion francs for 1993.

Bonn Funds Research
Germany pledged 600 million Deutsche marks (\$388 million) to boost research into civil air transport technology between now and 1998, Bloomberg Business News reported from Bonn.

The funding, which must be matched by money from German companies, brings total funding in the program to 1.45 billion DM.

Shoot-Out Over Santa Fe

Union Pacific Seeks to Scuttle Earlier Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — A takeover battle for Santa Fe Pacific Corp. erupted Thursday as Union Pacific Corp. followed an unsolicited \$3.20 billion bid with a lawsuit to break up an earlier offer from a rival railroad.

Santa Fe, a diversified company that owns the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., had been planning to be acquired by Burlington Northern Inc. The companies had arranged a stock-swap takeover in June that valued Santa Fe at about \$2.45 billion, based on Thursday afternoon's trading prices.

Late Wednesday, Union Pacific made a surprise stock bid for Santa Fe. It followed that Thursday with a suit in Delaware chancery court against Burlington Northern and Santa Fe. The suit would force Santa Fe to terminate its deal with Burlington Northern and negotiate with Union Pacific.

Either combination would result in the largest U.S. railroad in terms of revenue and miles of track.

Santa Fe's board was meeting to decide a response to the bid Thursday. The company's shareholders were scheduled to vote next month on the Burlington offer.

In afternoon trading in New York on Thursday, Santa Fe was up \$2, at \$14.625 a share; Union Pacific was down \$2, at \$49.875 a share; and Burlington Northern was down 62.5 cents, at \$48.75.

At Thursday's prices, the Union Pacific bid was worth \$17.157 for each of the 186.52 million Santa Fe shares, while Burlington's offer was \$13.1625. Union Pacific is offering

0.344 share of its stock, and Burlington is bidding 0.27 share of its equity.

Analysts said the rise in Santa Fe's stock signaled a potential higher bid by Burlington.

"People are thinking there could be a counteroffer," said James Valentine, an analyst at Smith Barney Inc.

R. Edward Flood, an analyst at Robertson, Stephens & Co., added: "It's quite promising going forward." He said Santa Fe "probably will have to negotiate."

Some analysts said Union Pacific's purpose may be to force Burlington to increase or end its offer. "This is a hand grenade of a bid," said Scott Flower of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Union Pacific denied that it was trying to scuttle the Santa Fe-Burlington Northern deal. "This is a serious offer," said Gary Schuster, a spokesman for Union Pacific.

A merger of Union Pacific and Santa Fe would create a system with combined sales of \$7.4 billion, operating income of \$1.36 billion, based on 1993 figures, and 26,371 miles (42,500 kilometers) of track. The Burlington-Santa Fe system would have sales of \$8 billion and 31,000 miles of track.

Burlington Northern said its proposed merger with Santa Fe was better than Union Pacific's hostile takeover attempt because its offer was "a direct response to the dominant position that Union Pacific has in the West."

"This is a case of the Union Pacific using its market power to become even more dominant at the public's expense," said Gerald Grinstein, Burlington Northern's chairman.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, NYT)

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| Great Britain | £ 210 | 32 | 115 | 65 |
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| Ireland | £ Ir. 230 | 32 | 125 | 68 |
| Italy | Lira 470,000 | 30 | 260,000 | 145,000 |
| Luxembourg | L. Fr. 14,000 | 36 | 7,700 | 4,200 |
| Netherlands | Fl. 770 | 40 | 420 | 230 |
| Norway | N.Kr. 3,500 | 38 | 1,900 | 1,050 |
| Portugal | Esc. 47,000 | 39 | 26,000 | 14,000 |
| Spain | Ptas. 48,000 | 34 | 26,500 | 14,500 |
| — hand deliv. Madrid | Ptas. 55,000 | 27 | 27,500 | 14,500 |
| Sweden (airmail) | S.Kr. 3,100 | 34 | 1,700 | 900 |
| — hand delivery | S.Kr. 3,500 | 26 | 1,900 | 1,000 |
| Switzerland | S.Fr. 610 | 44 | 335 | 185 |
| Rest of Europe, ex CEI | \$ 485 | — | 265 | 145 |
| CEI, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East | \$ 630 | — | 345 | 190 |
| Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America, South Africa | \$ 780 | — | 430 | 235 |
| Rest of Africa | \$ 900 | — | 495 | 270 |

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Mitsubishi Joins in Bid For British Coal Unit

Agence France-Presse
LONDON — Taylor Woodrow PLC and Mitsubishi Corp. have made a joint bid for the South Wales division of British Coal Corp., the state-owned mining operation earmarked for privatization, Taylor Woodrow said Thursday.

Taylor Woodrow declined to say what price had been offered. The government launched the privatization process April 13, dividing British Coal into five regional lots: Central North England, which includes part of Wales; Central South England; North East England; Scotland; and South Wales.

The government said it hoped to finalize the sales before the end of the year.

Britain currently has just 16 deep mines still operating, employing 8,000 miners.

In October 1992, when its program of closing pits was announced, British Coal had 40,000 miners working at 50 pits. When the coal industry was nationalized in 1947, there were 718,000 employees.

Output Fell In Britain In August

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Output from Britain's manufacturing industry fell in August, the Central Statistical Office said Thursday, calming concerns in financial markets that strong economic growth would feed inflation.

Manufacturing production, which excludes output from extraction and utility supply industries, fell 0.3 percent from July. Most analysts were expecting a rise of about 0.4 percent.

Although a 6.8 percent slump in coke and oil refining accounted for just over half of the drop, there also was a 1.9 percent drop in textile production.

Some analysts said the figures showed that the government's interest rate increase in September may have been unnecessary.

Financial markets in Britain rallied on the news. The yield on the benchmark 10-year gilt slipped to 8.82 percent from 8.91 percent Wednesday. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index rose 0.95 percent.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

OECD Raises Forecast of Growth Rates

Reuters

PARIS — The OECD on Thursday upgraded its forecast for economic growth in the developed world but urged governments to guard against a rebirth of inflation and high budget deficits.

Staffan Sohlman, acting head of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said the organization projected 3 percent growth in 1995 and 1996. In its last report, the OECD forecast 2.9 percent growth for 1995.

Mr. Sohlman warned governments that economic expansion would only last if inflation were kept under control. "The most important message is that OECD governments will have to take care not to repeat the mistakes of the 1980s, when economies were allowed to overheat," he said.

He also said that Germany and other European countries should focus on controlling their budgets.

For Europe, the OECD projected growth of just over 2 percent this year and 3 percent in 1995.

TAIPEI: Scandal Shakes Stocks

Continued from Page 11

Securities and Ta Chiang Securities.

The Securities and Exchange Commission said that this brought the value of trade defaults in two days to about 3.2 billion dollars, but later press reports said the total had grown to about 6.6 billion dollars.

Altogether, 15 Taiwan brokerages were involved in payment defaults in the past two days, the Securities and Exchange Commission said Thursday.

Urging investors not to panic, Day Lim, the chairman of the SEC, announced a 9 billion dollar settlement fund financed by

licensed brokers that would temporarily cover share deliveries.

But the instrumental role played by illegal banks and money lenders in Taiwan's financial markets makes the end result of the defaults difficult to predict, said analysts who loosely estimated that the defaults could total \$6 billion dollars.

"There was a lot of confusion today," said one Hong Kong-based trader monitoring the Taipei market. "It appears it's not just a few brokers in trouble. We're worried it's a more pervasive problem."

Most analysts said they believed the fear of a default domino effect would trigger more losses Friday as margin calls for big individual investors widely believed to be facing liquidity problems forced them to cash in positions taken in anticipation of a politically motivated rally.

But few said they expected the default crisis to trigger a lasting slump because many blue-chip stocks had held their value, while relatively smaller listings targeted by speculators were heavily sold.

"Actually the falls provided good buying opportunities. I don't worry about it," said Jonathan Ross, Taiwan manager of HG Asia Securities.

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Japan Investigates Bidding

Nine Electronics Companies Are Suspected

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nine Japanese electronics companies, including industry leaders Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp., are under investigation for possibly rigging bids on hundreds of millions of dollars in public contracts, Japan's Fair Trade Commission said Thursday.

Kenji Sugiura, a spokesman for the commission, said the nine companies may have held a "draft" similar to those in professional sports leagues wherein the companies took turns selecting public contracts. The companies are suspected of fixing their bids so that each contract would be won by the company that had selected it in the draft. Normally, bidding is supposed to be secret to encourage competition among the companies for the lowest price.

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every Tuesday

In addition to Toshiba and Hitachi, the companies being investigated are Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Fuji Electric Co., Meidensha Corp., Yaskawa Electric Corp., Nissin Electric Co., Shinko Electric Co. and Takaoka Electric Manufacturing Co.

The companies and the commission declined to comment. "We cannot do anything that might inhibit the investigation," said Hiromasa Maekawa, another commission spokesman.

The case could turn into the latest in a series of scandals illustrating the wide extent of *dango*, or bid-rigging, which has been rampant in the construction industry.

The United States has asked the commission to crack down on bid-rigging because it limits access by foreign companies to Japan's lucrative government procurement market.

The latest case involves electronic equipment for sewage systems contracted by the Japan Sewage Works Agency, an affiliate of the Construction Ministry.

The sewage agency allocated 46.8 billion yen (\$470 million) in fiscal 1993 for electronic equipment, such as computers and machines to monitor water quality. According to local news reports, almost all of the contracts went to the nine companies accused of bid-rigging.

Mr. Sugiura said the investigation would probably take several more months. If the commission finds enough evidence, it could file a criminal complaint.

While bid-rigging and bribery are said to be the most common in the construction industry, recent investigations have revealed widespread collusion in other Japanese sectors.

The Fair Trade Commission raided more than 30 companies last month on suspicion of rigging bids to supply equipment for Japan's foreign aid program. Last November, the commission said it was investigating six top electronics companies, including Sony Corp. and NEC Corp., on suspicion of fixing the bidding for giant video screens in sports stadiums. (AP, AFX)

Best Little Offering

In Australian Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — This city's most luxurious brothel unveiled plans Thursday to sell sex to investors by floating its business on the stock market.

The Daily Planet plans to raise 4 million Australian dollars (\$3 million) from investors for expansion and to list its shares on the Australian Stock Exchange, The Age newspaper reported Thursday.

"They have contacted us, and they are going to let us list on the new tourism and leisure index," said a consultant, Andrew Harris.

It would be the first listed brothel in Australia. The newspaper said accountants had been brought in to value the assets of the luxurious brothel, which employs more than 80 sex workers, 14 towel boys and six barmen, and offers 17 private rooms, some of them with spas.

The stock exchange said it had not yet received an application for a listing but would not oppose one if requested.

Prostitution is legal in the state of Victoria, within registered brothels and with the planning approval of local government.

The brothel, listed in the Melbourne telephone directory as a "businessmen's club" and located in a suburb, posts revenue of about \$6 million a year.

The brothel, which recently underwent a renovation to include Greek columns and marble statues, charges clients a room fee, and its workers then levy their own charges.

Four years ago, a public offering by Mustang Ranch, a brothel in Nevada, was approved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, but the offering failed to meet its assigned deadline. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX)

Singapore Airlines Shares Fall

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines announced fare cuts Thursday of 10 percent to 20 percent on some classes of tickets, causing its shares to drop on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

Singapore Airlines, which reported a smaller profit for its latest year than for the year before, said it thought lower fares for first-class and business-class seats would help stimulate demand.

But analysts said the fare cuts would eat into the earnings of the partly government-owned carrier, which made 801 million Singapore dollars (\$543 million) in 1993-94, down from \$50.6 million dollars in the previous year.

Separately, in Rangoon, Burma, state-owned Myanmar Airways signed a joint-venture agreement with Air Mandalay Holdings Ltd. of Singapore to operate domestic flights in Burma and package tours from Burma to Thailand.

Investor's Asia

| Hong Kong Hang Seng | Singapore Straits Times | Tokyo Nikkei 225 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 11000 | 2400 | 22000 |
| 10000 | 2300 | 21000 |
| 9000 | 2200 | 20000 |
| 8000 | 2100 | 19000 |
| 7000 | 2000 | 18000 |
| 1994 | 1994 | 1994 |
| Exchange Index | Thursday Close | Prev. Close |
| Hong Kong Hang Seng | 9,276.25 | 9,298.36 |
| Singapore Straits Times | 2,333.31 | 2,380.83 |
| Sydney All Ordinaries | 1,976.30 | 1,979.80 |
| Tokyo Nikkei 225 | 19,855.23 | 19,791.55 |
| Kuala Lumpur Composite | 1,143.43 | 1,133.72 |
| Bangkok SET | 1,481.80 | 1,492.89 |
| Seoul Composite Stock | 1,069.93 | 1,057.24 |
| Taipei Weighted Price | 6,853.32 | 6,944.58 |
| Manila PSE | 2,977.90 | 2,973.31 |
| Jakarta Stock Index | 511.48 | 503.64 |
| New Zealand NZSE-40 | 1,998.16 | 2,035.01 |
| Bombay National Index | 2,674.03 | 2,063.99 |
| | | % Change |
| | | -0.24 |
| | | -0.18 |
| | | -0.48 |
| | | +0.86 |
| | | -0.76 |
| | | +1.20 |
| | | -4.19 |
| | | +0.15 |
| | | +1.55 |
| | | -1.81 |
| | | +0.49 |

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

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Very briefly:

- India said it would not allow foreign airlines to take more than a 40 percent stake in its domestic airlines.
- China, South Korea and Saudi Arabia are cooperating on an oil refinery valued at \$1.5 billion to be established on the north China coast. Saudi Arabia was control 45 percent of the operation with China holding 40 percent and South Korea 15 percent.
- People's Insurance Co. of China, the largest Chinese insurer, wants to expand in Asia using Singapore as a launching pad, according to the Business Times.
- Toyota Motor Corp. said that next year it would import and market in Japan a new large car, the Avalon, made exclusively at its U.S. plant in Georgetown, Kentucky.
- IBM Japan Ltd. is redeploying 1,000 white-collar workers in marketing and other operations in a bid to boost profit.
- Mitsubishi Materials Corp. said it would build a \$240 million silicon wafer manufacturing plant in Salem, Oregon, to boost its production of semiconductors.
- Airbus Industrie said it would invest \$25 million to build a training center near Beijing's airport.
- Mitsui & Co. and IDB Communications Group Inc. said it won an order to build a ground station for satellites in Vietnam. (AFP, Knight-Ridder)

Huaneng ADR Is Priced Below Prospectus's Target

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Huaneng Power International Inc. of China priced its American depositary receipts at \$20 each, a spokesman for Lehman Brothers, global coordinator for the issue, said Thursday.

That price is 27 percent lower than the top price of \$27.50 cited in the company's preliminary listing prospectus.

At that price, the issue of 31.25 million ADRs would raise about \$625 million.

Huaneng Power owns and operates power plants in China and is based in Beijing.

Analysts said Lehman Brothers had promised Huaneng Power a higher price than it

could deliver in its effort to handle the listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Some investment banks are going around offering extremely high prices to get business in China," Nick Moakes of S.G. Warburg Securities said.

Stock analysts said the issue had been hurt by the poor performance of Shandong Huaneng Power Development Co., which was the first Chinese company to have its primary listing in the U.S. market.

Shandong Huaneng's ADR closed at \$11.625 Wednesday, down from its offering price of \$14.25 in early August. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Power Plant Planned for Pakistan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The Hong Kong entrepreneur Gordon Wu said Thursday he would finance a \$7.5 billion coal-fired power plant for Pakistan, the largest single investment in the country's history.

Consolidated Electrical Power Asia, a division of Mr. Wu's Hopewell Holdings Ltd., plans to start building the plant within 30 days.

The plant, in the Thar desert in Sind Province, will provide 5,280 megawatts of power and is expected to employ 5,000 people. Much of Pakistan is still without electricity, and even the major cities lack adequate power, suffering routing bouts of blackouts. (AP, AFX)

PACIFIC: Up in a Bear Market

Continued from Page 11

the Salim family, a move that would largely complete First Pacific's consolidation, according to Mr. Panglilan.

"There has been a sea change in our philosophy," he said. "We are now more highly focused on organic growth than asset trading. We are a fairly young company; we had to learn where we wanted to go."

First Pacific has ruled out the sale of its stake in Hagemeyer, but it said it would concentrate on expansion in Asia. The company said its expertise in telecommunications and real estate, which it developed in Hong Kong, would lead the way throughout Southeast Asia and, more gradually, China.

From 1990 to 1993 First Pacific's earnings from Asian operations grew to 68 percent from 61 percent of total profit. The contribution from telecommunications businesses rose to 38 percent from 1.3 percent.

Even the same period. Fromcasts from W.I. Carr Ltd. Gobon...redicted that by 1996, Greece...s Asian operations Ivory Coast...tigate 78 percent of Jordan......tings, while Lebanon...SSaccount for 30

ar, First Pacific

sion to construct a fixed-line telephone service that would have begun to compete with Hong Kong Telecom and others in 1995.

Some saw that as another slight for a company that stands outside Hong Kong's cozy corporate world of British and Chinese business circles.

But in retrospect, the company said it was relieved to have been able to put its resources into markets with greater growth potential than fixed-line telephones.

First Pacific already has a strong presence in wireless phones and portable pagers in Hong Kong.

Smart Communications, which is controlled by First Pacific, has four telecommunications licenses in the Philippines. The potential for growth there is enormous — the country has one of Asia's lowest per-capita telephone rates.

Analysts said they expected Smartcom to begin making operating profit in 1995 as it builds a nationwide cellular phone business, three local area exchanges, an international call gateway system and a paging service. Technical and financial backing will come from a still-to-be-named international telecommunications company.

"Descendants of Irish immigrant family living in five continents plan to re-unite for St. Patrick's Day in Cork."

"Sounds like a good idea for KLM's Bridging the World Contest."

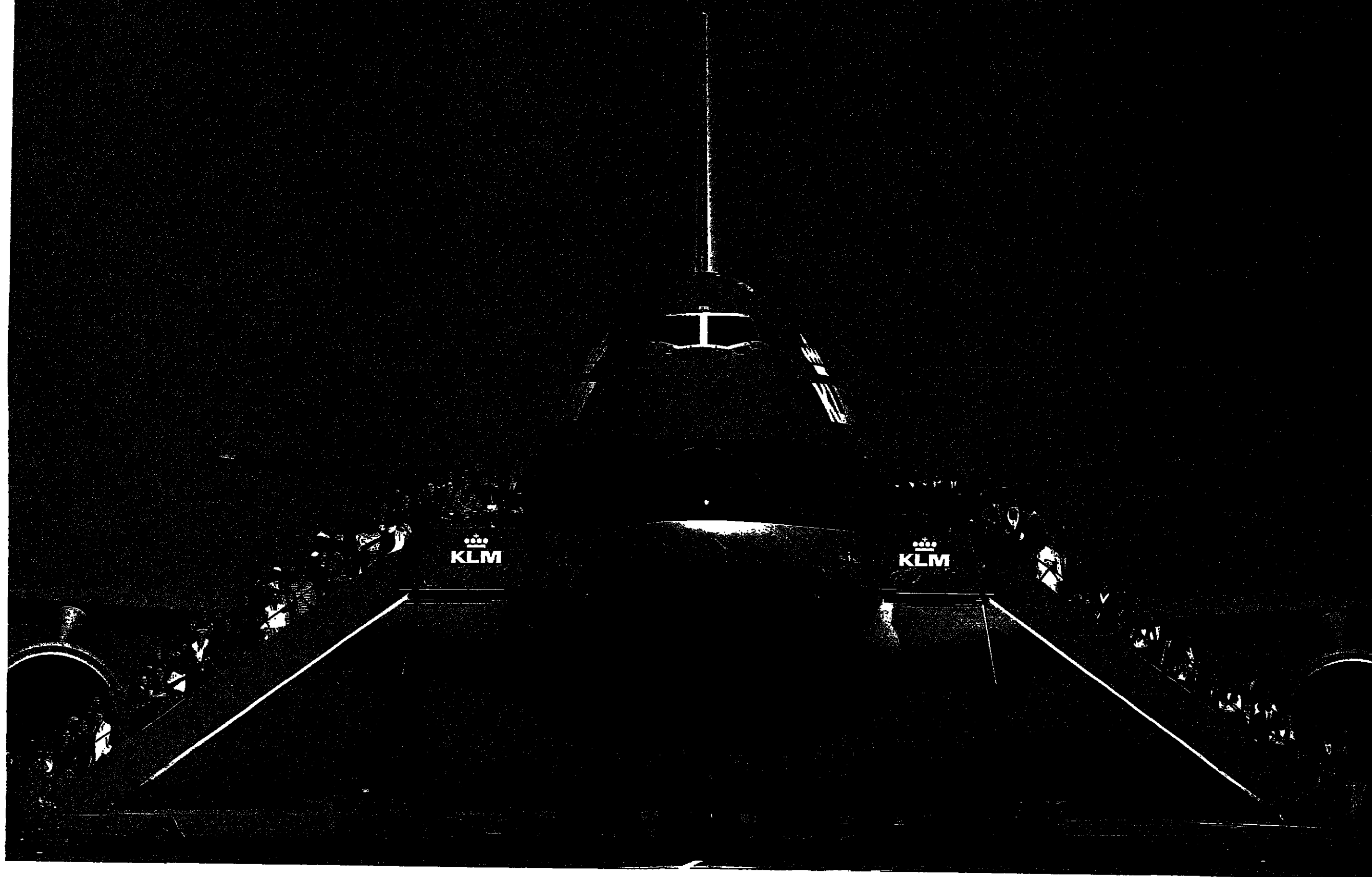
The Reliable Airline

KLM
75 years



"How can you celebrate KLM's 75th anniversary?"

"By entering their Bridging the World Contest."



2,000 free tickets to mark a unique anniversary

KLM, the world's first airline, is 75 years old! And to mark the occasion, we're holding a unique competition. Offering you the chance to turn your secret dream into reality. And offering a total of 2,000 free tickets to help you do it.

Original ideas for uniting people and cultures

We're inviting people to submit original ideas which illustrate our theme: Bridging the World. It could be flying a team from a children's hospital in Toronto to challenge a soccer team in Barcelona. Or helping renovate a schoolroom in Africa. It could be letting a Russian child virtuoso play with a famous musician in New York. Or using KLM Cargo to fly endangered animals to a safe haven. It all depends on your creativity.

Ten star prizes

From the entries, an international jury, under the

chairmanship of Ruud Lubbers, former prime minister of KLM's home country, The Netherlands, will choose the 10 most original ideas.

And we'll turn them into reality. Not only by providing free air tickets or cargo capacity, but also by footing the bill for all travel and lodging expenses. And the runners-up will be given the air tickets necessary to turn their ideas into reality.

350 worldwide destinations

And where can your idea take place? Quite simply - anywhere in the world served by KLM and its partner Northwest Airlines. Giving you more than 350 destinations where you can make your dreams come true.

Enter today

Just tell us - in no more than 750 words - what your idea is, when it should take place, and why you think it illustrates our theme. And send off your entry today

to KLM Bridging the World Contest, PO Box 750, 1000 AT Amsterdam, The Netherlands, before November 15, 1994.

- Conditions of Entry**
- KLM's Bridging the World Contest is open to all individuals.
 - Written entries, with a maximum of 750 words, must explain what the idea is, when it should take place, the number of people involved, and why you are suggesting it.
 - The entry should illustrate your own idea of the theme "Bridging the World".
 - All points of departure and arrival must be on the worldwide network of KLM and its partner Northwest Airlines.
 - Each idea must take no longer than 7 days to put into practice and involve no more than 25 people.
 - All entries must be sent to KLM Bridging the World Contest, PO Box 750, 1000 AT Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and reach KLM no later than November 15, 1994.
 - Winners will be informed before January 31, 1995.
 - The prize-winning ideas must be carried out before July 1, 1995.
 - Competitors must be prepared to co-operate in any PR activities KLM may wish to organize in connection with the Contest.
 - All entries become property of KLM, who reserves the right to refuse any entry without reason.
 - KLM cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about the results.
 - KLM employees, staff of affiliated companies, and its advertising agencies are not eligible for entry.

The Reliable Airline **KLM**
75 years

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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| 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 |

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SPORTS

U.S., Scotland Win In Dunhill Opener

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — The American titleholders edged Japan and Scotland got revenge against Paraguay on Thursday as a vicious cross wind battered the golfers on the opening day of the Dunhill Cup.

Curtis Strange, the winner of successive U.S. Opens in 1988 and 1989, was the architect of the top-seeded Americans' 2-1 triumph over Japan, with six closing pars, taking him past Tomohiro Maruyama to a victory by 78 shots to 80 in the decisive match.

The Scottish rookie Andrew Coltart won a nail-biting battle against Raul Fries on the first playoff hole after squandering a six-shot lead with seven holes left as Scotland won, 2-1, against the Paraguayan trio who had stunned the Scots at the same stage last year.

Both those victories were achieved late in the day as the wind had died down after buffeting the players with gusts of more than 50 mph (80 kph). "It was the toughest wind I have ever played in," Strange said, echoing the views of most players.

One who disagreed was Greg Norman, who made light of the conditions to lead the Australians past France, 2-1, by shooting a level-par 72 against Michael Besanceney. Norman, back in action after five weeks of illness, was among a minority of players who had fun.

"I don't think it's the worst wind I've played in. I was able

to play some shots today that I haven't even practiced in five years."

No one beat the par-72 on the 6,933-yard Old Course, though two other players, Greg Turner of New Zealand and Darren Clarke of Ireland, matched it.

Chen Tze-Chung of Taiwan shot 83 and still defeated Wayne Westner of South Africa by a stroke, beating the previous highest winning score of 81, which was tied by two other players Thursday.

One was the U.S. Open champion, Ernie Els, who won by two shots from Yeh Chang-ting as South Africa beat Taiwan, 2-1. "I'm embarrassed to win with that. I had no idea on the greens," Els said.

David Frost secured the other point for South Africa's victory, over Chen Tze-ming.

The world No. 1, Nick Price of Zimbabwe, beat Bernhard Langer, 76-78, for his first individual triumph in the competition as Zimbabwe won, 2-1, over the Germans.

Price, the British Open and U.S. PGA champion, lost all three of his matches for Zimbabwe last year, his first in the tournament.

Sweden beat Canada, 2-1. Gabriel Hjertstedt defeated Dave Barr on the second extra hole of their match.

England beat Spain, which is without Seve Ballesteros and José María Olazábal, 3-0, and New Zealand defeated Ireland, 2-1.



Greg Norman teeing off in the first round of the Dunhill Cup; Norman and his Australian teammates defeated France.

NHL Players Reject Proposals and the Insults Fly

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — National Hockey League players have rejected two new proposals from the league, prompting insults from one owner and his prediction that there will be no labor agreement by Oct. 15.

The league and the union spent six hours bargaining on a day when discourse degenerated into vituperation. Gary Bettman, the NHL commissioner, was forced to apologize for comments by the New Jersey Devils' owner, John McMullen.

"The most important thing in the world when you deal with a union is to have an intelligent union leader," McMullen said. "We did not have one today."

Bob Goodenow, head of the union, said he would "not lower" himself to respond, and Bettman tried to smooth over the dispute. "I want to go on record as saying I do not think that is the right thing to say," he said.

It was the second day of contract negotiations since Bett-

man delayed the start of the season for at least two weeks.

After turning down two offers from the owners, the players said they would come back with a counterproposal "in a day or two."

The season was to have started Saturday. Bettman has said he hoped to begin the season Oct. 15, provided there was sufficient progress toward a labor agreement.

But none of the owners held out hope for a settlement by then.

"I don't think we're going to be able to reach an agreement," McMullen said. "It's over."

"The lines are hardening," said Howard Baldwin, owner of the Pittsburgh Penguins. "I'm very disappointed, very frustrated. I'm not optimistic at all."

Goodenow said the negotiations were basically stuck on one major issue: "revenue reallocation," a system to divide income to help the league's small-market teams.

SIDELINES

Giants to Retire Taylor's Number

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The New York Giants announced that former linebacker Lawrence Taylor, a future Hall of Famer, will have his jersey number retired at halftime of Monday night's game against the Minnesota Vikings at Giants Stadium.

The Giants invited Phil Simms to be honored as well, but the former quarterback, citing a scheduling conflict, declined. Taylor, who wore number 56, is only the eighth player in the 70-year history of the Giants to have his jersey retired. The Giants' president, Wellington Mara, said in a statement that the team would retire Simms' number 11 sometime in the future.

PGA's Daly Loses His Sponsorship

CHICAGO (AP) — John Daly, who withdrew from the PGA Tour last month because of personal problems, has lost his sponsorship with Wilson Sporting Goods Co.

The company said it had suspended its contract with Daly, one of golf's most popular players. Wilson said it would resume its relationship with him under a "restructured agreement" once the company is satisfied Daly has met "specific behavioral and performance objectives." Wilson did elaborate on those requirements.

Baltimore Added to Whitbread Race

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — Baltimore will be a port-of-call for the first time in the Whitbread Round the World Race, when the world's premier long-distance sailing event is next held, starting in September 1997.

The addition of Baltimore will give the event two stopovers in the United States. The other is Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

For the Record

Lee Gamble, 84, a Cincinnati Reds outfielder in the late 1930s, died Wednesday after being stricken at his home in Piquette, Pennsylvania.

Organizers of the Atlanta Olympics will be getting at least \$20 million worth of help from the armed forces to provide security during the 1996 Games.

Nebraska quarterback Tommie Frazier, once a leading contender for the Heisman Trophy, who has been hospitalized with a blood clot in his right leg, is almost certain to miss the rest of the season.

Prosecutors in Scottsdale, Arizona, have decided against prosecuting the boxer Michael Carbajal for allegedly having hit a bouncer at a bar, saying there was insufficient evidence that he had committed a crime.

SCOREBOARD

Japanese Leagues

| Japanese Leagues | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Central League | | | | |
| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
| Chunichi | 49 | 40 | .555 | — |
| Yomiuri | 49 | 40 | .555 | — |
| Hiroshima | 46 | 43 | .512 | 3 |
| Dei | 42 | 46 | .477 | 7 1/2 |
| Yokohama | 41 | 48 | .458 | 8 |
| Yokai | 38 | 51 | .429 | 8 1/2 |
| Thursday's Results | | | | |
| Yokai & Yomiuri 2 | | | | |
| Chunichi 10, Hanshin 2 | | | | |
| Pacific League | | | | |
| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
| Seibu | 48 | 39 | .554 | — |
| Kiashi | 46 | 41 | .526 | 7 1/2 |
| Dei | 46 | 39 | .541 | 8 |
| Oriz | 34 | 52 | .398 | 21 |
| Lotte | 34 | 52 | .398 | 21 |
| Wissam Ham | 34 | 52 | .398 | 21 |

Thursday's Result

Yokai 4, Yomiuri 2

Yokai 10, Hanshin 7

Yokai 10, Kiashi 7

Yokai 10, Lotte 7

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Dennis the Menace

"DID YOU KNOW THAT GOD INVENTED BANGBANGS? ONLY HE CALLED 'EM SCABS'."

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PEANUTS

"I THOUGHT SHE WAS WRITING ONLY TO ME... THEN SHE TELLS ME SHE WAS THIRTY OTHER PEN PALS!"

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"I THOUGHT SHE WAS WRITING ONLY TO ME... THEN SHE TELLS ME SHE WAS THIRTY OTHER PEN PALS!"

CALVIN AND HOBBES

"GIVE ME A NICE SMILE. THIS GOOD NON DONT HAVE A FACE. OK? READY? ONE... TWO... THREE..."

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My Son the Doctor

It made me proud to think of these medical money squander-

I was gone before the life insurance company could cancel my policy. It's not bad over here.

New York Times Service

Voltaire Anniversary: Revisiting the Asylum

Fresh from seemingly interminable religious wars and intolerance in France, Voltaire was amazed to find



Voltaire became the equivalent of a modern millionaire

Voltaire's first major contribution to the Enlightenment was his "Letters concerning the English Nation" in 1733 and 1744. He began by writing four letters on the Quakers who, he said, had no church, no priests and no sacraments yet followed the Christian precepts more faithfully than any other Christians he had met.

The Paris exhibition is a reminder that Voltaire was a competent writer in English as well as a superb one in French. He wrote both his "Essay upon Criticism" and "Poetry" under the pseudonym of John Churchill, Duke of Devonshire. The Civil War in France¹ in his native language is given critical acclaim. Later, in collaboration with his intellectually brilliant mistress, Madame du Châtelet, he persuaded the French to accept Newton's law of gravity to explain why objects act on one another at a distance, rather than Descartes' theory of invisible vortices.

"For many people he is too simple," Brown said. "Rousseau and Diderot

treethinkers doubted the sincerity of Voltaire's campaign to "crush the infamy!" He always defended the Jesuits, who gave him a rational education. He admired the charity work of nuns, built a church on his estate and even joined a lay association of the Capuchin friars. He seemed quite proud of it. He acknowledged that religion was needed to curb men's murderous instincts.

He left the world, at the age of 84, with this bon mot. "I die adoring God, loving my friends, not hating my enemies and detesting superstition."

Tom Clancy, former suburban Maryland car insurance salesman turned best-selling techno-scribbler, was not happy with Christopher Buckley's review of his latest novel, "Debt of Honor" (766 pages), in the Oct. 2 issue of *The New York Times Book Review*, and it triggered a literary feud by fax. Buckley's derisive review began with a Mark Twain quip, "Once you put it down, you can't pick it up," and went on from there. Clancy fired off a fax to Buckley, a Washington writer and son of a Washington writer and son of a Washington writer. It ran in part: "You seem to have inherited your father's hauteur, but, alas, not his talent or noblesse. Revealing a surprise ending for a novel is bad form, lad." Waspish faxed exchanges followed, but when Clancy was reached by telephone he told *The Washington Post* the faxes were all a joke. "I'm sorry he didn't take it that way. I goofed. I'm sorry."

President François Mitterrand's black felt hat raised 35,000 francs (\$6,600), five times as much as supermodel Cindy Crawford's skimpy white bikini, at a Paris auction of celebrity paraphernalia to support the fight against AIDS. More than 1 million francs was raised with such items as Magic Johnson's jerseys and a tennis ball signed by Arthur Ashe.

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather

[illegible]

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

All forecasts and data provided by
Accu-Weather, Inc. 1994

Europe and Middle East

| Location | Weather | High Temp. C/F | Low Temp. C/F | Water Temp. C/F | Wave Heights (Metres) | Wind Speed (kph) |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Jersey | clouds and sun | 22/71 | 9/48 | 20/68 | 0-1 | NW 12-22 |
| Nice | clouds and sun | 19/59 | 8/46 | 15/59 | 1-2 | SE 15-30 |
| Rimini | showers | 18/64 | 12/53 | 23/73 | 1-2 | SW 11-25 |
| Malaga | showers | 23/73 | 11/61 | 20/68 | 0-1 | SE 10-30 |
| Palagan | showers | 23/73 | 11/62 | 24/75 | 1-2 | SW 20-35 |
| Prague | thunderstorms | 21/70 | 15/59 | 20/68 | 0-1 | W 15-25 |
| Paris | thunderstorms | 23/77 | 17/62 | 23/73 | 0-1 | SW 10-20 |
| Bratislava | thunderstorms | 24/75 | 18/61 | 24/75 | 1-2 | S 20-40 |
| Brighton | clouds and sun | 17/62 | 8/46 | 15/59 | 0-1 | W 15-25 |
| Ostend | clouds and sun | 14/53 | 8/46 | 14/57 | 0-1 | NE 12-22 |
| Scheveningen | clouds and sun | 13/55 | 8/46 | 14/57 | 0-1 | NE 12-22 |
| Amst. | clouds and sun | 17/62 | 8/46 | 14/57 | 0-1 | N 12-22 |
| Tel Aviv | sunny | 32/88 | 20/68 | 24/75 | 0-1 | SE 15-30 |
| Tel Aviv | sunny | 33/91 | 23/73 | 27/80 | 0-1 | SE 15-25 |

Europe and Middle East

| Location | Weather | High Temp. C/F | Low Temp. C/F | Water Temp. C/F | Wave Heights (Metres) | Wind Speed (kph) |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Cannes | sunny | 23/73 | 19/68 | 20/68 | 0-1 | N 15-25 |
| Demulville | clouds and sun | 17/62 | 11/52 | 15/59 | 0-1 | SE 12-25 |
| Rimini | clouds and sun | 21/68 | 11/53 | 23/73 | 0-1 | SW 11-25 |
| Malaga | cloudy | 23/73 | 17/62 | 20/68 | 0-1 | SW 15-25 |
| Cagliari | clouds and sun | 22/71 | 10/50 | 23/73 | 0-1 | W 15-30 |
| Prague | showers | 22/71 | 14/57 | 19/68 | 1-2 | W 20-35 |
| Paris | rain | 24/75 | 10/51 | 23/73 | 0-1 | S 15-30 |
| Corfu | showers | 23/73 | 13/58 | 23/73 | 1-2 | SW 15-30 |
| Corfu | clouds and sun | 19/68 | 8/48 | 15/59 | 0-1 | S 15-30 |
| Ostend | sunny | 15/61 | 11/52 | 14/57 | 0-1 | SE 12-25 |
| Scheveningen | sunny | 15/61 | 10/50 | 14/57 | 0-1 | SE 15-30 |
| Tel Aviv | clouds and sun | 23/73 | 13/58 | 23/73 | 0-1 | S 15-30 |
| Tel Aviv | sunny | 32/88 | 21/70 | 24/75 | 1-2 | S 20-40 |
| Tel Aviv | sunny | 33/91 | 24/75 | 27/80 | 0-1 | S 15-30 |

Caribbean and West Atlantic

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----------|
| Barbados | thunderstorms | 29/84 | 23/73 | 26/82 | 1-2 | SE 20-40 |
| Kingston | partly sunny | 33/91 | 23/73 | 26/82 | 1-2 | ESE 20-40 |
| St Thomas | showers | 32/88 | 24/75 | 29/84 | 0-1 | SE 25-50 |
| Hamilton | showers | 28/84 | 21/70 | 25/77 | 0-1 | SE 15-25 |

Caribbean and West Atlantic

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----------|
| Barbados | showers | 30/88 | 23/73 | 29/84 | 1-2 | SE 25-50 |
| Kingston | thunderstorms | 32/88 | 23/73 | 26/82 | 2-3 | ESE 30-60 |
| St Thomas | showers | 30/88 | 23/73 | 26/82 | 1-3 | NE 30-55 |
| Hamilton | clouds and sun | 30/88 | 22/71 | 27/77 | 0-1 | W 15-25 |

Asia/Pacific

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----------|
| Panang | thunderstorms | 31/88 | 24/75 | 26/82 | 0-1 | SW 10-20 |
| Phuket | thunderstorms | 31/88 | 23/73 | 26/82 | 0-1 | SW 15-25 |
| Bah | partly sunny | 32/88 | 23/73 | 26/82 | 0-1 | SW 15-25 |
| Cebu | partly sunny | 30/88 | 24/75 | 26/82 | 0-1 | SE 15-25 |
| Pan Beach, Aus. | rain | 19/64 | 14/57 | 15/51 | 1-2 | W 20-30 |
| Bay of Islands, NZ | rain | 16/64 | 14/57 | 15/51 | 1-2 | N 10-20 |
| Singapore | thunderstorms | 25/77 | 18/64 | 27/77 | 0-1 | NW 10-20 |
| Honolulu | clouds and sun | 28/84 | 21/70 | 25/77 | 0-1 | ENE 15-25 |

Asia/Pacific

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----------|
| Panang | thunderstorms | 31/88 | 24/75 | 26/82 | 0-1 | SW 12-25 |
| Phuket | showers | 31/88 | 23/73 | 26/82 | 0-1 | SW 15-30 |
| Bah | partly sunny | 33/91 | 23/73 | 26/82 | 0-1 | SW 15-30 |
| Cebu | clouds and sun | 30/88 | 24/75 | 26/82 | 0-1 | SE 15-25 |
| Pan Beach, Aus. | rain | 19/64 | 14/57 | 15/51 | 1-2 | W 20-30 |
| Bay of Islands, NZ | showers | 12/53 | 12/53 | 15/59 | 1-2 | WNW 30-50 |
| Singapore | clouds and sun | 24/75 | 17/62 | 24/75 | 1-2 | NE 25-50 |
| Honolulu | clouds and sun | 28/84 | 21/70 | 25/77 | 0-1 | ENE 15-25 |

Your stomach's growling.

Mother Nature's calling.

Your flight's boarding

Plenty of time to make say

ten calls

*With AT&T USADirectSM and
World ConnectSM Service, you can make
multiple calls without redialing
your card or access number.*

You're in a hurry. So we'll be brief. AT&T USADirect and World Connect Service gets you fast, clear connections back to the United States or to any of over 100 other countries. Also, an easier way to make multiple calls. Up to 10 in a row. Just dial the AT&T Access Number below for the country you're calling from. Your call will go through in seconds. Then, instead of hanging up after each call, busy signal or unanswered call, simply press the # button. In short, you'll spend less time dialing. And more time talking. Wait. On second thought, isn't your flight about ready to take off?

TrueWorld™ Communities

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